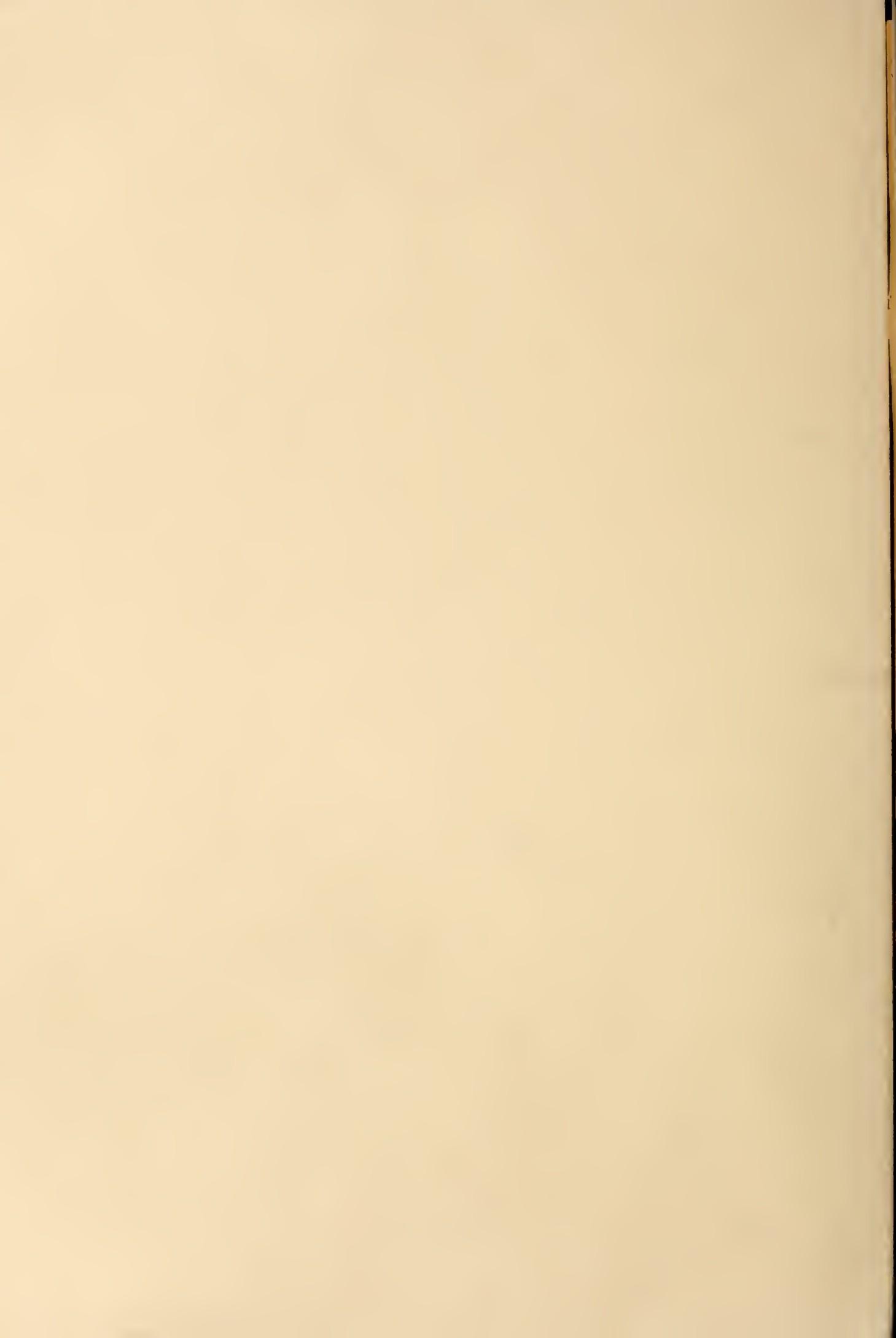


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 11, 1949

BAB 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:
	1938-47	1948	July 1, 1949	1938-47	1948	June 1, 1949
Corn, all....bu.	31.4	42.7	41.2	2,787,628	3,650,548	—
Wheat, all.... "	16.6	17.9	15.7	991,950	1,288,406	1,336,976
Winter "	17.0	18.7	16.7	726,553	990,098	1,036,741
All spring... "	15.4	15.7	13.0	265,397	298,308	1,300,235
Durum..... "	14.5	14.0	13.3	36,256	44,742	—
Other spring "	15.5	16.0	12.8	229,141	253,566	—
Oats..... "	32.1	37.1	34.0	1,234,082	1,491,752	1/ 1,474,934
Barley..... "	24.0	26.3	24.4	304,741	317,037	1/ 283,053
Rye..... "	12.1	12.6	12.4	35,109	26,388	21,557
Flaxseed..... "	9.2	11.1	9.7	30,103	52,533	—
Rice..... "	46.6	46.6	48.0	62,944	81,170	—
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.33	90,539	99,846	—
Hay, wild.... "	.89	.86	.86	11,855	12,848	—
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.18	2.27	2.22	32,217	34,083	—
Hay, clover and timothy 2/...	1.36	1.32	1.23	29,575	29,309	—
Hay, lespedeza "	1.06	1.14	1.14	6,152	7,627	—
Beans, dry edible						
100 lb.bag 3/	919	3/1,087	3/1,052	16,855	20,833	—
Peas, dry field" 3/	1,251	3/1,237	3/ 821	5,620	3,584	—
Potatoes.....bu.	145.5	212.4	194.3	393,403	445,850	—
Sweetpotatoes. "	89.7	96.9	99.2	63,626	49,806	—
Tobacco.....lb.	1,033	1,375	1,246	1,718,575	1,981,720	—
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.9	20.5	23.2	5,952	6,847	—
Sugar beets... "	12.7	13.6	13.4	10,145	9,422	—
Hops.....lb.	1,238	1,252	1,329	44,146	49,819	—
Pasture.....pct 4/	86	82	4/ 85	—	—	—

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Excludes sweet-clover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Condition July 1.

Release:
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)				
	Average	1948	Indicated		
	1938-47		June 1, 1949	July 1, 1949	
Apples, Com'l crop.....bus	1/ 111,114	1/ 88,407	---	121,081	
Peaches..... " "	1/ 68,947	1/ 65,352	77,123	76,250	
Pears..... " "	1/ 30,832	1/ 26,334	33,656	33,685	
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,736	1/ 3,044	---	2,995	
Cherries (12 States).... "	1/ 172	1/ 214	221	225	
Apricots (5 States).... "	1/ 237	1/ 247	227	218	

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 2/				
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated	
	1937-46			1948	
Oranges and Tangerines.....	93,087	113,540	114,510	103,870	
Grapefruit.....	47,478	59,520	61,630	46,050	
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	9,100	

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1938-47		
May.....	11,686	11,702	11,888	5,716	5,969	5,845
June.....	12,188	12,176	12,303	4,697	5,002	4,905
Jan.-June Incl.	59,622	59,368	60,922	29,755	32,350	32,374

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average	1938-47	1948	1949		
	Percent 3/	1,000	Percent 3/	1,000	Percent 3/	
	bushels		bushels		bushels	
Corn for grain...	28.2	708,080	19.8	423,006	36.8	1,239,444
Oats.....	17.0	210,599	14.1	169,707	18.1	270,264
Wheat (old crop),	10.2	93,882	6.9	94,511	5.1	65,598
Barley.....	4/ 16.4	4/ 52,169	9.6	26,938	18.7	59,311
Rye.....	4/ 19.3	4/ 7,548	6.5	1,700	12.4	3,282
Soybeans.....	4/ 4.7	4/ 9,026	2.3	4,311	4.3	9,416

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

4/ Short-time average.

Release:
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1949
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1949
	Average	1948	harvest, 1949	Percent of 1948
1938-47				
Corn, all.....	88,617	85,439	85,780	100.4
Wheat, all.....	59,854	71,904	75,481	105.0
Winter.....	42,500	52,859	55,687	105.4
All spring.....	17,353	19,045	19,794	103.9
Durum.....	2,565	3,187	3,528	110.7
Other spring.....	14,788	15,858	16,266	102.6
Oats.....	38,347	40,191	40,619	101.0
Barley.....	12,720	12,046	10,019	83.2
Rye.....	2,874	2,097	1,586	75.6
Flaxseed.....	3,248	4,737	4,694	99.1
Rice.....	1,357	1,743	1,794	102.9
Sorghums (inc. sirup).....	15,660	13,185	11,559	87.7
Cotton 1/.....	22,015	23,110	26,380	114.2
Hay, all.....	73,966	73,616	73,360	99.7
Hay, wild.....	13,291	14,947	15,031	100.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,731	15,014	16,719	111.4
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.....	21,607	21,995	20,290	92.2
Hay, lespedeza.....	3,823	6,669	6,636	99.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,839	1,917	1,855	96.8
Peas, dry field.....	442	292	378	129.5
Soybeans 3/.....	11,607	11,733	11,067	94.3
Soybeans for beans.....	8,025	10,311	9,686	93.9
Cowpeas 3/.....	2,459	1,115	1,110	99.6
Peanuts 3/.....	5,466	3,920	3,150	80.4
Potatoes.....	2,730	2,099	1,898	90.4
Sweetpotatoes.....	711	514	524	101.9
Tobacco.....	1,654	1,555	1,626	104.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	186	110	94	85.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	299	334	346	103.8
Sugarcane for sirup.....	121	81	72	88.9
Sugar beets.....	796	694	716	103.2
Hops.....	36	40	37	92.7

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Paul L. Koenig, Acting Chairman,	
L. J. Hoffman, Secretary,	
R. K. Smith, Glenn S. Ray,	
C. E. Burkhead, V. C. Childs,	
R. Royston, R. H. Hoats,	
H. R. Walker, T. L. Stuart,	
H. M. Brewer, B. R. Miller,	
J. C. Scholl, J. F. Marsh,	
G. B. Strong, C. Z. Willis.	

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1949

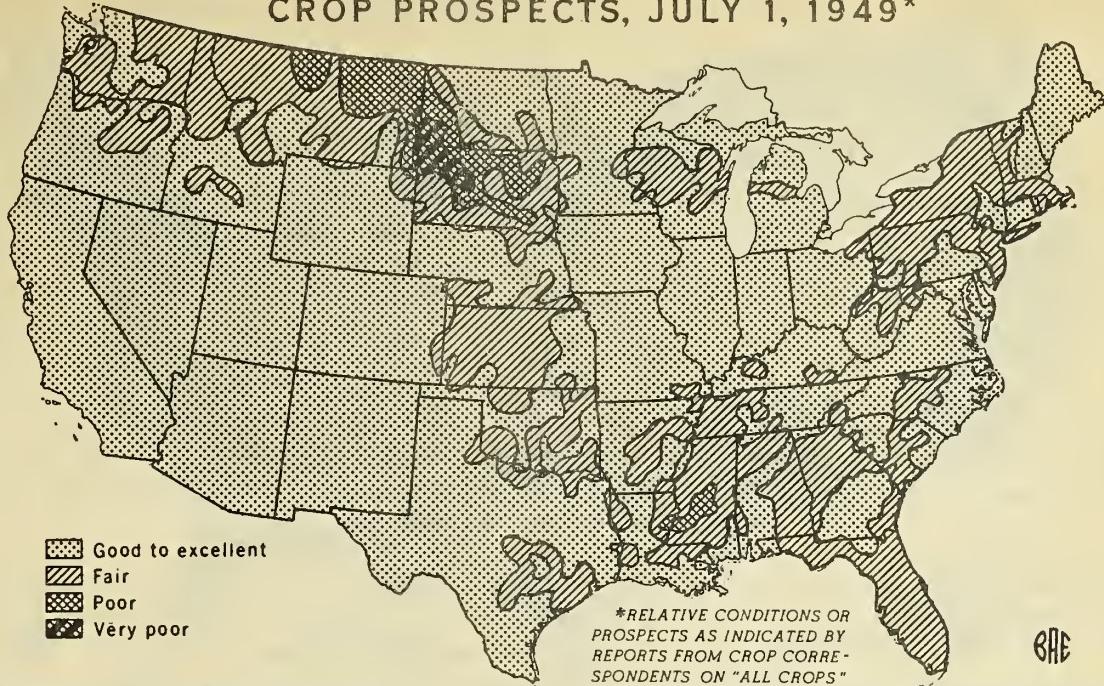
Another season of tremendous crop production is well on its way. Not only is the total acreage in crops the largest since 1933, but yields also are promising. While all wheat production fell 148 million bushels below earlier expectations because of unfavorable developments just before and at harvest time, the crop of 1,189 million bushels still is third largest of record. The corn acreage planted was nearly 2 million acres above intentions and a near-record production of 3,530 million bushels is indicated. Cotton acreage is one-seventh larger than in 1948 and development is advanced for this date. Rice sets a new record in both acreage and production. Oats will be nearly a 1.4 billion bushel crop. Hay production will be slightly less than last season. Aggregate production, based upon current forecasts, may be 31 percent above the 1923-32 average, exceeded only by the record set last year.

Heaviest contribution to the near-record aggregate crop production is made by the feed grains as a group. Included are the second-largest corn crop in history, a large crop of oats, a relatively small barley crop and a sorghum grain crop probably less than last year, but above average. With the heavy carry-over, supplies of feed grains will be among the most liberal ever available per animal unit. Hay supplies per animal unit also will be adequate, though not as abundant as last year. Food grains are considerably below last year's level, with the wheat crop reduced to third-largest, rye production dropping below 20 million bushels, and buckwheat planted on a relatively small acreage; but the rice crop of 86 million bushels sets a new record. Among the oilseeds, the flaxseed crop is expected to be the third largest of record. Acreage of soybeans for beans will be less than last year, but above average; peanut acreage is only four-fifths of last year's, but cotton acreage is the largest since 1937. Tobacco production will be a little above last year and considerably above average. The potato crop will be below average and well below last year. Sweetpotatoes will exceed last year's small outturn, but remain below average. Dry beans will fall below last year's near-record crop, but exceed average by a wide margin, while dry peas continue downward. Prospects for deciduous fruits, except apricots and prunes, are better than average.

The acreage upon which the 52 principal crops were planted or growing in 1949 totals over 366 million acres. This exceeds the wartime peak of over 365 million in 1944 and, in fact, is greater than in any year since 1933. The record total was $375\frac{1}{2}$ million acres in 1932. Indicated acreages losses amount to 13 million acres, which is more than in any year since 1943, but near the average of the past 10 years. Over 353 million acres are thus estimated for harvest in 1949, the largest total since 1932. Nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres or 0.7 percent more than in 1948, the current acreage for harvest tops the wartime peak of 1944 by about 700,000 acres.

Acreages actually planted to the 17 crops included in the Prospective Plantings report, as currently estimated, total about 1 percent more than the sum of intended acreages reported in March. Weather conditions have resulted in relatively small over-all shifts between crops, but were so favorable for planting that growers were encouraged to overplant intentions for most crops. Only for barley, soybeans, sorghums, potatoes, dry peas and peanuts are current acreages less than intended in March. The corn acreage is up 1.9 million acres, or 2 percent larger than planned, with most of the increase in the Corn Belt and heavier producing States. Spring wheat acreage is nearly 1.4 million acres, or 7 percent, larger than intended; part of this is due to replanting of abandoned winter wheat land in the Pacific Northwest. Expansion occurred in all durum States and virtually all States producing other spring wheat. Total oats acreage is practically that planned, as increases in most Corn Belt States offset decreases in the Kansas-Oklahoma-Texas area.

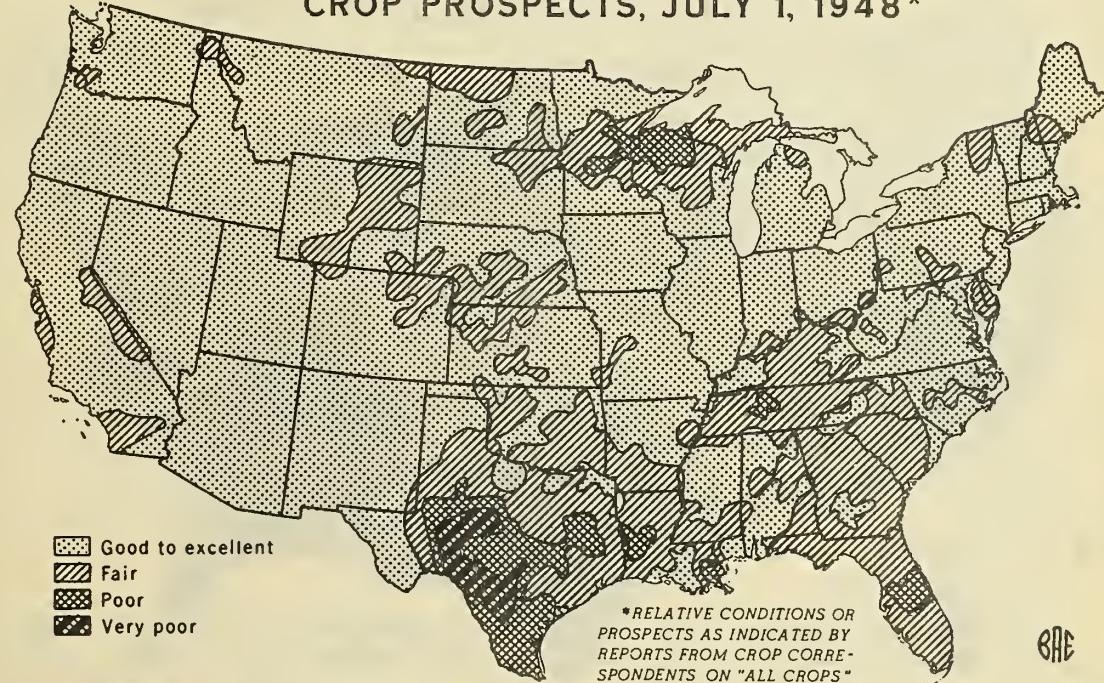
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1949*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 472 96 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

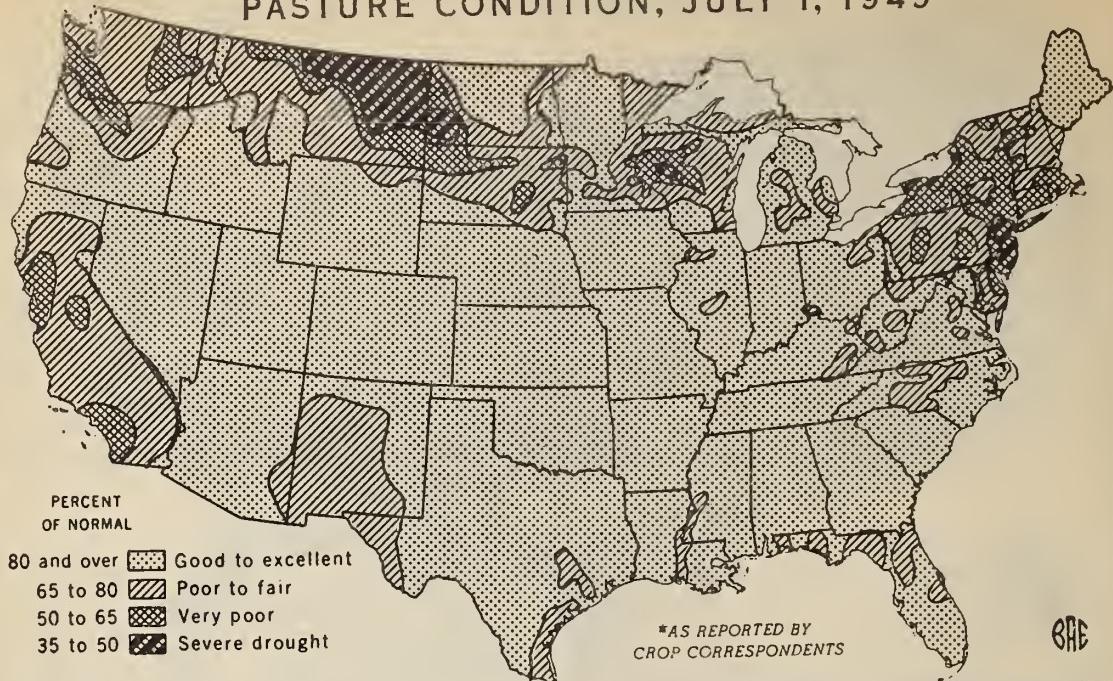
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1948*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 468 05 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

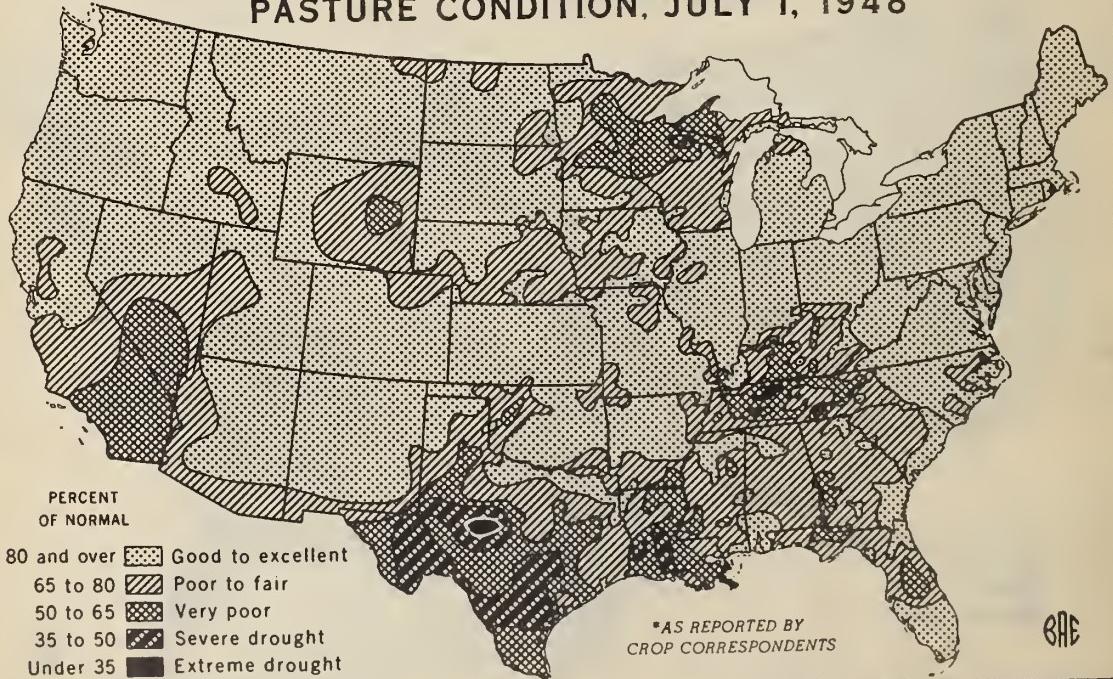
PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1949*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47295 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1948*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 46804 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In Ohio and Indiana some shift from oats to corn and soybeans occurred, and, in the Dakotas, from oats and barley to spring wheat. There was a half-million acre drop from intended barley acreage. Virtually all States producing flax exceeded intended acreages, mostly at the expense of barley. Soybeans yielded about 200,000 acres, or 2 percent of the intended acreage, mostly to corn in Illinois and Iowa and to cotton in the South. A slight drop in hay acreage is rather general, due to reduced peanut acreages in Southern States and to some plow-up of damaged meadows in North Central States, much of which apparently was used for corn. The sharp increase in cotton acreage over that of 1948 has tended to hold down hay and feed crop acreages in the South also. The record rice acreage is 3 percent above that intended in March. Potatoes are down 3 percent and nearer to allotted acreages, while dry beans are up 5 percent, compared with the March report. Sweetpotatoes appear to be staging a comeback and the anticipated decline in cowpeas did not develop. Sorghums, tobacco, dry peas, peanuts and sugarbeets are within 1 to 2 percent of the prospective acreages.

The mostly favorable spring planting conditions were an important factor in exceeding acreage intentions and in attaining the huge total acreage of crops this season. Fall grains were seeded in rather dry seedbeds in much of the country; however, the acreage of winter wheat sown set a new high mark. While abandonment of winter wheat was less than average on the whole this spring, it was heavy in certain areas. This provided acreage for replanting to spring crops, such as to spring grains in the area from Colorado to the Pacific Northwest and to corn in Nebraska and Kansas. Wet fields retarded spring planting in various parts of the South, but with increased mechanization farmers were able to plant most of their corn and cotton by usual dates. The availability of labor was not a serious problem, but wages have remained relatively high. Price prospects and income per acre have been significant factors in the shift to spring wheat, flax and cotton, away from barley and hay meadows. Acreage restrictions were effective in reducing acreages of potatoes and peanuts, but allotments permitted a small increase in tobacco.

Spring work progressed favorably in the greater part of the country. Periods of dry weather that permitted the maximum degree of field work were followed by timely rains before moisture shortage became critical. Some exceptions to this were the wet periods during the usual time for spring seeding in Oklahoma and slightly later in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, which resulted in acreage shifts and a retarded season; the continuing dry weather in Northeastern coastal States which fostered work but has reduced production, particularly of truck crops; other dry areas that developed in adjoining parts of Montana and the Dakotas, also in the Pacific Northwest. Wet fields in parts of the South delayed planting of corn and cotton at times, but favorable periods followed, so that most fields developed well and are now advanced and for the most part cleanly cultivated. Except for the dry areas mentioned, soil moisture is generally adequate for current crop needs. Irrigation water supplies are the best in several years in practically all areas.

Planting of corn and soybeans was completed earlier than usual in most areas, especially in the Corn Belt, and both crops have made remarkable progress. Winter wheat developed well in the spring, but as maturity approached wet weather in the southern and central Great Plains delayed harvest and was accompanied by pests, plant diseases, and lodging of grain. Yields have been limited by reason of harvesting losses and light weight grain. Spring grains have deteriorated in the dry areas and headed on short straw in some

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

others because of hot weather, but in most producing areas have developed fairly well. Development of rye, flax, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sorghums, peanuts, tobacco, beans, peas, sugar beets and others grown in more or less localized areas, has been mostly satisfactory; rice is late in Arkansas and Louisiana, but doing well in Texas and California. Hay has been cured satisfactorily in most areas, with quality good, but yields were affected by the dry weather in some sections. On the whole the season has been satisfactory to date, though too much rain was received in South Central States throughout June.

June weather was mostly favorable for farm work and for development of crops. Over much of the country rainfall was much below normal the first two weeks, permitting cultivation of row crops and harvesting of hay without damage. Good rains after mid-June were timely and ample for crop needs in most important areas. Average temperatures for the month exceeded normal by 2 to 6 degrees in most of the country; they were slightly below normal in parts of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, also in the area from Montana westward to the Pacific. Rainfall was heavy, up to twice normal, in much of the interior of the country. The Northeast became very dry as rainfall ranged from near zero in New Jersey to a fourth of normal and half-normal westward to the Great Lakes. Another dry area extended from the Pacific Northwest eastward to the Dakotas and southward across part of Utah, Nevada and California. Some relief has reached these dry areas thus far in July.

Supplies of hay promise to be ample per hay-consuming animal unit. To the carryover of 15 million tons the new crop will add 98 million tons, and the total of 113 million tons is adequate and well distributed. The hay acreage is only slightly less than in 1948, with some shifts between classes that increase the acreage of higher yielding kinds, such as alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. Disease in clover in recent years appears to have resulted in a shift to alfalfa in several North Central States. Production and acreage of hay will be larger than last year in Western States, where supplies were exhausted during last winter's storms, but smaller in the South because of reduction of peanut acreage and expansion of cotton. Pastures were good to excellent in most of the country, the chief exceptions being the northeastern and northwestern dry areas. The reported condition is better than a year ago and about the average of the past 10 good years. Range pastures were below average condition in western North Dakota, eastern Montana, Idaho and all Pacific Coast States, but varied from about average to the best in recent years in other range States.

All-crop condition, as reported by farmer-reporters, exceeds that reported on July 1 of 1946 and 1948, the two years of our greatest crop production. A comparison with 1948 is shown by the maps on page 5. Condition is reported well below last year in North Atlantic and Western regions, largely because of dry situations in both coastal areas. Only these two regions are below the average of the past 10 years, which does not include a poor year, but does include the most productive years of our history. The poor situation in the Northeast centers around New Jersey and Long Island, extending into southern New England, western New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Maryland eastern shore. Poor conditions in Montana and Washington and fair in California and Oregon contrast with good to excellent prospects in other Western States. In other major crop areas, the range is from excellent in Iowa to rather uniformly good, though low spots

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

appear in North and South Dakota adjacent to Montana, in Mississippi and scattered southern sections.

The total volume of production of all crops, on the basis of July estimates, is computed at 131 percent of the 1923-32 average. This would be second only to the record volume of 1948, when the index was 137 percent. It compares with 126 percent in 1946, and 123 percent in 1942, each of which currently set the record. Among the major crops only rice appears to be a record-breaker at this date, but corn is near-record, and no major crop tends to hold down the total volume.

Farmers have made a valiant effort to reduce farm stocks of old grains to a point where these would not seriously interfere with storing new crops. Farm stocks of 66 million bushels of wheat are nearly a third below average and, except in 1946 and 1947, the smallest carryover since 1938. Disappearance of feed grains from farms was at the near-record rate of 21.5 million tons in the April-June quarter. Despite this, corn stocks of 1,239 million bushels are largest of record for July 1 by a wide margin and nearly 3 times the small reserves a year ago. Oats stocks of 270 million bushels are the second largest carryover of record and more than a fourth above average. The 59 million bushels of old barley on farms is more than average, but rye stocks of 3.3 million bushels are relatively small. Soybean stocks, while more than double those of July 1, 1948, are only slightly above average.

Milk production per cow on July 1 was the highest of record for the date, despite reduced pasture feed and hot weather. June milk production, however, while slightly more than in 1948, was otherwise lowest in 9 years. Production in each month of 1949 has exceeded that in the same month of 1948, but by a successively narrowing margin. Egg production continued at a relatively heavy rate, both in total and eggs per layer. During the first 6 months of 1949 nearly 32 1/2 billion eggs were laid, about the same as in the first half of 1948. Chicks and young chickens on farms number 12 percent more than a year ago, but still 5 percent below average. Prices of eggs and chickens, compared with feed prices, were more favorable for producers than a year ago.

Fruit prospects improved during June and total production of deciduous fruits is now indicated to be 14 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average. No crop sets a new record, but apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums are each above last year and above average. Grapes are slightly less than last year, but still a bumper crop. Prunes are above last year, but below average. Apricots are below last year and average, but still a good-sized crop. The 1949-50 prospects are favorable for citrus in Florida and California, but production will be very short in Texas and only fair in Arizona. Walnuts, almonds, and filberts are each indicated to have record-large crops this year.

The aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for harvest during the summer season is slightly smaller than last season, but more than average. The acreage is larger, but yields have been limited by hot, dry weather in important areas, particularly in North Atlantic States. Reductions in production from last year are especially marked for green peas, Honey Dew melons, eggplant, carrots, and celery. Larger crops than last year are expected for lettuce, watermelons and early summer onions. Only lettuce,

watermelons, cantaloups, sweetcorn, cucumbers and green peppers promise larger than average crops. Estimates of fall acreages show a moderate reduction for cabbage and a sharp reduction for early fall tomatoes, two vegetables that ordinarily comprise about a third of the fall acreage.

Reductions from last year in the aggregate acreage planted for 1949 to four major processing crops (green peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes) total around 4 percent. The reductions from last year of about 12 percent for tomatoes, 5 percent for sweet corn, and 1 percent for green peas, more than offset the 13 percent acreage increase estimated for snap beans. Acreage planted to lima beans is record high. The acreage planted to beets for canning is about 27 percent above 1948 and 10 percent above average. The acreage planted under contract to kraut cabbage exceeds the 1948 contracted acreage by nearly 4 percent, but is about 1 percent less than average. The July 1 indicated production of green peas for canning and freezing fails by about 3 percent of equaling last year's production, but the snap bean tonnage for processing indicated on July 1 is about 15 percent more than in 1948.

CORN: The Nation's 1949 corn crop is estimated at 3.5 billion bushels. Such a production would be the second largest of record, exceeded only by last year's all-time high of 3.7 billion bushels. Production has reached 3 billion bushels in four other years--the war years of 1942 and 1944 and again in 1946 and 1948. The indicated yield per acre of 41.2 bushels compares with last year's record yield of 42.7 bushels and the average of 31.4 bushels.

This year's expected high production is due mostly to favorable yield prospects since the acreage for harvest, although slightly above last year, is about 3 percent below average. There are a number of factors contributing to the present bumper yield. Hybrids are now being grown on 78 percent of the total corn acreage compared with 75 percent last year, and more fertilizer is being used in most parts of the country. The almost universal use of power equipment in the major-producing areas and its rapidly increasing use in other States is facilitating the timely planting and prompt cultivation of the crop, thus aiding in obtaining higher yields per acre. Also, more effective insect and weed control chemicals are now available and being used extensively.

In the important North Central States, the 1949 season has been generally favorable, although in some areas corn borer and grasshopper infestation are expected to be heavier than usual. The crop is well advanced in Ohio, except in some northern areas where plantings were delayed by dry weather. In Indiana, development is at least a week ahead of normal and late June rains have been particularly beneficial. In Illinois, germination was good and the average height on July 1 was the highest of record for this date except in 1941. Soil moisture is now adequate in Michigan where dry weather prevailed during May and early June. Prospects are very favorable in Minnesota and Wisconsin with record yields per acre now indicated. Iowa has one of the best stands in history; subsoil moisture is generally adequate except in the northwestern part of the State. Heavy June rains interrupted cultivation in Missouri. Good yields are indicated in North Dakota. Prospects are moderately favorable in South Dakota despite below-average June rainfall. Wet weather delayed plantings in Nebraska, especially in the southeastern part of the State, but the crop made rapid progress during the latter part of June. In Kansas, corn has reached the tasselling stage in the east-central and southern counties and about one-fourth of the fields have been "laid by" in the northern counties.

In the Northeast, corn was planted under generally favorable conditions and satisfactory progress has been made in cultivation. However, rainfall is needed in

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

these States. Prospects are mostly good in the South Atlantic States. Rains during the latter part of June were beneficial in Virginia. In the South Central States, heavy rains necessitated considerable replanting and interrupted cultivation but yield prospects are now good. Although the crop has suffered from dry weather in the far Western States, indications are that yield will equal or exceed last year in each State in the group except Montana. Prospects in Colorado, the leading corn State in the Western group, are for a record yield per acre.

For the country as a whole plantings this year were somewhat earlier than usual, and were practically completed by June 1. In Iowa, 95 percent of the crop was planted by May 28 and in Illinois 94 percent was planted by June 4. As a result of generally favorable planting conditions, particularly in the Corn Belt, farmers planted 1.9 million more acres than intended in March. The 1949 planted acreage, 86.7 million, is slightly above last year's 86.2 million acres and the 1947 acreage of 86.1 million acres, but otherwise the smallest acreage in over 50 years. The 1938-47 average is 90.6 million acres.

The North Central States as a group planted 2.3 percent more acreage than last year. A substantial part of the acreage increase is the result of a diversion of abandoned wheat acreages to corn. Decreases of 3 percent in Ohio, 2 percent in Missouri, and 1 percent in Indiana were more than offset by increases of 9 percent in Minnesota and South Dakota, 6 in Nebraska, 4 in Kansas, 2 in Michigan and Wisconsin, and 1 percent in Iowa and North Dakota. The Illinois acreage is unchanged from 1948.

In the Northeast, the planted acreage is down 1.3 percent from 1948. All States of this group either show a decline or are unchanged from last year except for Vermont, where a 4 percent increase is indicated. In the South Atlantic States, weather conditions were only moderately favorable for planting and the acreage shows a decline of slightly over 1 percent from last year. Georgia acreage is up 1 percent, but the other States in this group show no change or a smaller acreage than last year.

The South Central States planted about 5 percent less acreage than in 1948. Oklahoma's acreage is up 1 percent but all of the other States show declines. In the Western States New Mexico planted a smaller acreage than in 1948 and the Nevada and California acreage remained unchanged, but increases occurred in all other Western States.

Present conditions indicate an abandonment of 1.1 percent. This compares with last year's unusually low abandonment of 0.9 percent and the average of 2.2 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of 85.8 million acres compares with 85.4 million acres last year and the 10-year average of 88.6 acres.

CORN STOCKS: A total of 1,239 million bushels of corn was stored on farms on July 1, the largest holding of record for that date. Stocks were 392 million bushels above the previous high established in 1940, and were in sharp contrast to stocks a year ago of only 423 million bushels. The 10-year average is 708,080,000 bushels. Farm stocks have been at abnormally high levels on each quarterly date since harvest of the record 1948 corn crop of 3.7 billion bushels.

Disappearance during April - June 1949 amounted to 537 million bushels, 28 percent larger than disappearance during the same period a year ago, and 8 percent more than average.

All major geographic areas of the country, except the Western States, report record-high July 1 stocks of corn. Stocks in the North-Central States, representing 87 percent of the U.S. total, were over three times as large as on July 1 a year ago and 81 percent larger than the 10-year average.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,189 million bushels, 8 percent less than the 1,288 million bushels produced last year but about 20 percent more than the average of 992 million bushels. This is 13 percent less than the record 1947 crop but is larger than for any year prior to 1947, and the third largest of record.

Indicated production is 148 million bushels below June 1 prospects. Extensive losses since June 1 occurred in most of the important wheat States as the result of excessive wet weather at harvest time in the southern Great Plains States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and by prolonged drought conditions in the Northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest States. Conditions were more favorable in the East North Central States but the season was generally too wet for good yields in the South Atlantic States.

The acreage of all wheat for harvest in 1949, estimated at 75,481,000 acres, is 5 percent above the 71,904,000 acres harvested in 1948, 26 percent above the average of 59,854,000 acres, and exceeds the previous record of 74,389,000 acres harvested in 1947 by 1.5 percent. The total acreage of all wheat planted is estimated at 83,173,000 acres, exceeding by 6 percent the previous record of 78,169,000 acres planted for the 1947 crop. Generally good weather conditions at planting time in most of the States west of the Mississippi River, together with favorable economic factors, encouraged farmers to plant a large acreage of wheat. Of these States all except Arkansas, New Mexico, and Utah seeded larger acreages of wheat than last year while in the States east of the Mississippi wet weather last fall interfered with seeding of winter wheat and only Illinois and North Carolina show increases in wheat acreage.

Unfavorable weather conditions during June in all but the East North Central States increased abandonment and reduced yields. Abandonment of all wheat acreage is now expected to be 9.2 percent of the total acreage seeded for the 1949 crop compared with 7.5 percent last year and the 1938-47 average of 9.4 percent.

WINTER WHEAT prospects declined sharply as harvesting approached its peak. Production is now indicated at 932 million bushels or 105 million bushels below the June 1 forecast but still the third largest of record. The current crop is about 6 percent below the relatively large 1948 crop of 990 million bushels and 13 percent below the record 1947 crop of 1,068 million bushels. Because of a larger acreage, however, production is considerably above the 10-year average of 727 million bushels and is larger than production in any year prior to 1947. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 16.7 bushels compares with 18.7 bushels per acre in 1948 and the average of 17.0 bushels. Below average yields in the Great Plains and northwestern States more than offset better than average yields in most other States.

The greater part of the loss in prospective production from June 1 occurred in the Southern Plains States where yields were reduced and abandonment increased by extremely wet weather and diseases that were favored by such weather. Orange Leaf Rust, "Purple Glume Blotch" and late season Black Stem Rust infestations became general in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. A succession of tornadoes, hail storms, and heavy rains in these States destroyed some wheat, delayed maturity, and interfered with harvest. Production in Kansas is now expected to be 69 million bushels below the June 1 indication, and the Oklahoma and Texas estimates are down 19 million and 14 million bushels, respectively. Significant losses also occurred in Nebraska, as the result of excessive moisture, leaf rust, and an unusually

severe attack of plant aphids. Continued dry weather through most of June reduced prospective yields in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. Lower production than a month ago is indicated for some Atlantic States. Good prospects in East North Central States either improved during June or were maintained. Harvest was nearing completion on July 1 in Texas and Oklahoma and was getting under way in Nebraska.

Of the record 61,490,000 acres of WINTER WHEAT now estimated to have been seeded last fall, 9.4 percent was abandoned for various causes, leaving an estimated 55,687,000 for harvest. This exceeds by 1.6 percent the previous record of 54,835,000 acres harvested in 1947 and is about 5 percent greater than the 52,859,000 acres harvested in 1948. The most significant increases over last year were in Texas and Kansas, the total acreage for harvest in the two States being almost 3 million acres greater than in 1948. This increase, with substantially larger acreages also in Missouri, Illinois, Idaho, Wyoming, California, New Mexico, and North Carolina more than offset moderate decreases in most other States.

Abandonment of acreage, while slightly below average, was significant in several States, particularly in Colorado, Nebraska, and the Pacific States where winter-kill was unusually heavy.

ALL SPRING WHEAT production, at 256,595,000 bushels, is 14 percent below the 298,308,000 bushels harvested last year and 3 percent below the average of 265,397,000 bushels. The indicated yield is 13.0 bushels per acre compared with 15.7 last year and the average of 15.4 bushels. Although weather conditions were favorable at seeding time and during the early development period of the crop adverse conditions since June 1 have greatly increased abandonment and reduced yields. Drought conditions in the northern Great Plains States and in the Pacific Northwest sharply reduced prospects for spring wheat and the present estimate of production is about 15 percent less than was indicated a month ago.

The seeded acreage is estimated at 21,683,000 acres--the highest since 1938. This is 11 percent higher than the 19,588,000 acres seeded in 1948, and 18 percent above the 10-year average of 18,319,000 acres. With favorable seeding conditions, plantings in general exceeded earlier expectations. Part of the increase in plantings over intentions reported in March was due to reseeding abandoned winter wheat acreage to spring wheat, particularly in the Pacific Northwest.

All spring wheat acreage remaining for harvest, estimated at 19,794,000 acres, is 4 percent more than the 19,045,000 acres harvested in 1948, and 14 percent above the 10-year average of 17,353,000 acres. Abandonment of all spring wheat acreage this year, at 8.7 percent, is more than three times the 2.8 percent not harvested last year and is considerably above the 10-year average of 5.1 percent. Abandonment is especially heavy in Montana, where one-fourth of the seeded acreage is not expected to be harvested because of extended drought, and in South Dakota 12 percent of the acreage may be lost due to dry weather, insects, and disease.

DURUM WHEAT production estimated at 48,766,000 bushels is 9 percent more than last year's crop of 44,742,000 bushels and a third more than the 10-year average of 36,256,000 bushels. Prospects have declined somewhat since June 1, due mainly to heavy losses in South Dakota from dry weather, insects (mainly aphids) and disease. Yield of durum wheat is estimated at 13.8 bushels per acre compared with 14.0 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.5 bushels.

The acreage seeded is estimated at 3,646,000 acres, 12 percent more than the 3,245,000 acres seeded last year and 36 percent above the average of 2,677,000 acres. Part of the increase in acreage is due to an increase in red durum, which is used primarily for feed. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,528,000 acres, 11 percent more than the 3,187,000 acres harvested last year and 38 percent more than the average of 2,565,000 acres. Abandonment of durum wheat is estimated at 3.2 percent of the acreage planted compared with 1.8 percent last year.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT production, indicated at 207,829,000 bushels, is 18 percent less than the 1948 crop of 253,566,000 bushels and 9 percent below the 1938-47 average of 229,141,000 bushels. This is 42.8 million bushels, or 17 percent less than was indicated a month ago. Production prospects declined sharply in all of the major producing States except Minnesota during the past month due to adverse weather conditions. In South Dakota and Montana dry weather greatly increased the acreage that will be abandoned and sharply reduced yield prospects. Washington has had drought conditions since late May and prospective production of spring wheat indicated by conditions on July 1 is 14 percent below that indicated a month earlier.

The planted acreage is estimated at 18,037,000 acres, an increase of 10 percent over last year's 16,343,000 acres, and 15 percent more than the 10-year average of 15,641,000 acres planted. In the four major spring wheat States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, each State made a substantial increase over 1948 and also exceeded earlier intentions.

In Washington and Oregon, where abandonment of winter wheat acreage was heavy due to winter-kill and erosion, a large part of this abandoned acreage was resown to spring wheat, resulting in a sharp increase in spring wheat acreage. In Idaho and Utah, conditions were favorable for winter wheat and the spring wheat acreage is lower than last year. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 16,266,000 acres, an increase of 3 percent over last year's 15,858,000 acres, and 10 percent above the average of 14,788,000 acres. Abandonment of other spring wheat is indicated at 9.8 percent compared with 3.0 percent in 1948.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of old wheat remaining on farms July 1, 1949 totaled 65,598,000 bushels, 31 percent less than the 94,511,000 bushels on hand a year ago, and 30 percent less than the 10-year average.

Wheat disappearance from farms during the three months period, April 1 to July 1, totaled 173,717,000 bushels. This disappearance was 7 percent larger than during the corresponding period last year and was the largest on record for this quarter of the year. On April 1 of this year, farm stocks of wheat had been exceeded only 3 times in the 23 years of record. But, by July 1 the record disappearance had lowered carry-over stocks to a level that had been exceeded in 10 of the past 23 years.

All major geographic regions report lower carry-over stocks on farms than a year ago with the exception of the eleven Western States, where stocks are 17 percent higher. In the North Atlantic States stocks are 7 percent below last year in the South Atlantic States, 27 percent below in the North Central States, 38 percent below; and in the South Central States, 78 percent below a year ago. Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the old wheat still on farms is located in the following four States, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Kansas.

OATS: The oats crop is estimated at 1,379,672,000 bushels, 8 percent less than the crop of 1,491,752,000 bushels in 1948 but about 12 percent above the 10-year average production of 1,234,082,000 bushels. The record oat crop was 1,535,676,000 bushels in 1945.

The indicated yield of 34.0 bushels per acre is 3.1 bushels below the yield in 1948 and nearly 2 bushels greater than the 10-year average. In each of the North Central States, except Michigan and Kansas, the indicated yields are lower than last year and the expected increase in these two States is relatively small. In spite of the increased use of disease resistant varieties in most States and a favorable planting season over much of the North Central States, yields were reduced because of heat and dry weather in May and early June. This dry weather had a particularly adverse effect in Iowa and South Dakota. High temperatures during June tended to hasten maturity and reduce yields. Many oats have headed with very short straw throughout most of these States.

In the North Atlantic States, indicated yields are considerably below last year due to the dry weather. Yields in the South Atlantic States as a whole differ but little from those in 1948. Due to good yields in Texas and Oklahoma, the indicated average yield for the South Central States is better than last year. Prospects vary considerably in the Western States but for the group as a whole the indicated yield is below that of 1948.

The acreage of oats planted for harvest in 1949 is estimated at 44,578,000 acres, slightly more than the 44,529,000 acres planted last year and a slight increase over that indicated in March this year. When allowance is made for the expected 8.9 percent abandonment of the planted acreage, a total of 40,619,000 acres remains for harvest. This is 1 percent larger than the 40,191,000 acres harvested in 1948 and 6 percent more than the 10-year average of 38,347,000 acres.

For the North Central States as a whole, which account for 76 percent of the oats acreage this year, the acreage for harvest shows practically no change from 1948 but is 9 percent larger than the 10-year average. Within this area, however, individual States show considerable change from last year. Each of the East North Central States--Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin--shows an increase over last year and the area is up 4 percent from 1948. In the West North Central States, increases of 3 and 1 percent, respectively, in Iowa and Minnesota are more than offset by decreases in each of the other States and the area as a whole is down 4 percent from 1948. Throughout the East North Central States and in Iowa and Minnesota conditions in general were quite favorable at planting time but the remainder of the States in the western part of the North Central region, experienced poorer planting conditions.

The North Atlantic States show an increase of 11 percent over 1948 but only a 4 percent increase above the 10-year average acreage for harvest. All States in this group either equaled or exceeded their 1948 acreage, with sizeable increases in New York, Pennsylvania and Maine.

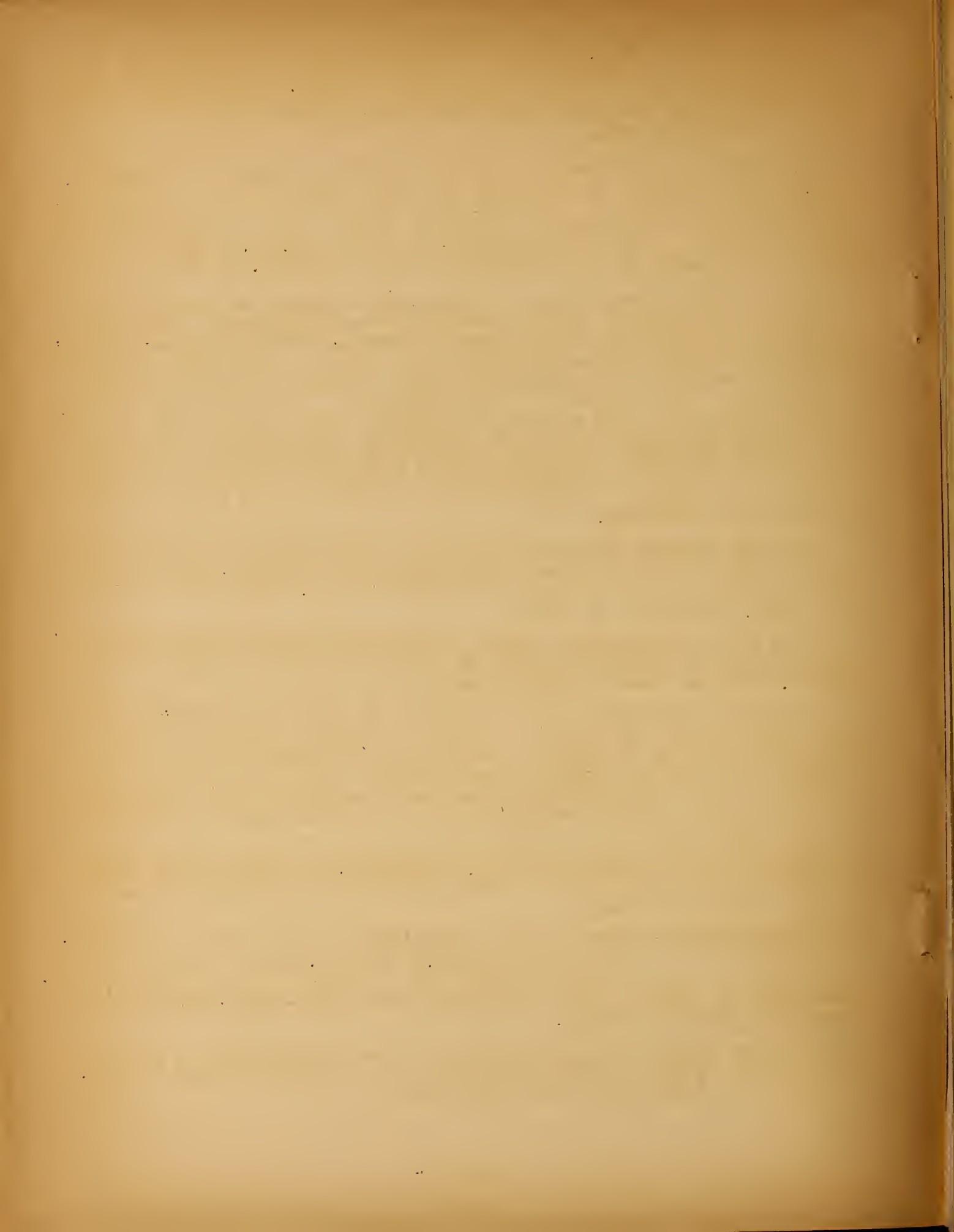
Each of the South Atlantic States, except Florida, shows a marked increase in acreage of oats for harvest for grain. The group as a whole is 27 percent above 1948 and 14 percent above the 10-year average.

Changes in acreage from 1948 vary widely in the South Central States. The acreage for harvest in this group as a whole is 5 percent larger than in 1948 and is 19 percent less than the 10-year average. Of the two States in this area with the largest oats acreages, Oklahoma shows a decrease of 17 percent while Texas has an increase of 39 percent. Oklahoma experienced a very unfavorable planting season due to wet weather. In Texas conditions were exceptionally good at planting time.

The western States have an increase of 7 percent in acreage for harvest but are 2 percent below the 10-year average. California, with 7 percent less acreage than last year, and Montana with 12 percent less are the only States in the group showing a decrease in acreage.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms July 1 are the highest since 1946. Estimated at 270,264,000 bushels, current stocks are 59 percent higher than a year ago and 28 percent above the 10-year average July 1 stocks. Disappearance of oats from farms since April 1, 1949 totaled 307,681,000 bushels, a record high for this quarter.

Compared with a year ago, farm stocks are about two-thirds higher in the North Central States. Stocks are also above a year ago in the North Atlantic States, but lower in the South and in some western States.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY: The smallest barley crop since 1937 is indicated. This year's expected production of 244,104,000 bushels compares with 317,037,000 bushels last year and the average of 304,741,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre, 24.4 bushels, is slightly above average but 1.9 bushels below last year. Yield prospects are only fair in the North central and Western States because of dry weather in some of the major barley producing areas. The crop was also adversely affected by inadequate rainfall in the Northeast. Weather conditions have been favorable in the Southern and Southwestern States, with moisture supplies generally adequate.

The 11.4 million acres seeded to barley in the fall of 1948 and spring of 1949 represents a drop of 14 percent from the acreage seeded a year earlier and is 22 percent less than the ten-year average. The sharpest reduction in acreage occurred in the heavy producing areas of the West North Central States. Most of the major barley States decreased their acreage from last year, except Colorado and California.

Barley acreage reached a peak of nearly 20 million acres in 1942 and with the exception of 1948 has been declining every year since that time. The acreage seeded in 1949 was less than in any year since 1927.

The 10,019,000 acres of barley for harvest as grain in 1949 is 17 percent less than the 12,046,000 acres for grain in 1948 and 21 percent less than the ten-year average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at about 12 percent of the 1949 seeded acreage compared with 9 percent in 1948 and the ten-year average of 13 percent.

Barley Stocks on Farms: Relatively large stocks of 59,311,000 bushels of old barley were on farms July 1. These stocks are more than double the 26,938,000 bushels a year earlier and, except for farm stocks on July 1, 1942 and 1943, exceed those on July 1 of any year in the 15 years of record. The 1948 barley crop was relatively large and demand for barley as feed was less than in the preceding year because of the abundance of corn and other feed grains. Nearly three-fourths of the July 1 stocks were on farms in the heavy producing area of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

Farm disappearance during the April-June quarter amounted to over 52 million bushels, compared with 42 million in that quarter of 1948. Heaviest disappearance for the quarter was 63 million bushels in 1948.

With the publication in June 1949 of a new quarterly series of farm stocks estimates of barley, by States, conforming with the quarterly pattern for other grains, the previous estimates for June 1 were discontinued and replaced by this series of estimates relating to July 1. Estimates as of July 1 for earlier years (1940-48) were published in a separate release in June 1949.

RYE: Production of rye, estimated at 19,735,000 bushels is about one-fourth less than the 1948 crop of 26,382,000 bushels and is only slightly more than half the 10-year average of 35,109,000 bushels. This year's smaller crop than in 1948 is almost entirely due to the drop of one-fourth in acreage for harvest since the yield per acre is only slightly below that of a year ago. The greatest decline is noted for three of the largest producing States, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota where production is indicated to be only 69, 60, and 56 percent respectively of last year. Production for Nebraska is indicated to be slightly more than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of July 1, 1949 CROP REPORTING BOARD July 11, 1949
July 15, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

An estimated 1,586,000 acres of rye will be harvested for grain this year. This is 24 percent smaller than the 2,097,000 acres harvested in 1948, 45 percent below the 10-year average and the smallest acreage harvested in 75 years. In the four principal producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska where soil moisture was deficient last fall, the acreage for harvest is down sharply from last year. It is 35 percent smaller than last year in Minnesota, 42 percent smaller in North Dakota, 33 percent smaller in South Dakota and 8 percent smaller in Nebraska. Only two States, Kentucky and Texas, show larger acreages for harvest than a year ago. Five minor producing States will harvest the same acreage as last year, while moderate to sharp reductions in acreage for harvest are indicated for all other producing States.

The acreage remaining for harvest as grain this year is 47 percent of the acreage planted to rye for all purposes. This compares with 55 percent last year and the 10-year average of about 53 percent. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay or pasture or is plowed under as a green manure crop.

The indicated yield of 12.4 bushels per acre compares with 12.6 bushels in 1948 and the 10-year average of 12.1 bushels. Three of the leading producing States and Wisconsin indicate higher yields than last year but dry weather in South Dakota has reduced yield prospects 2 bushels below the 1948 yield.

Rye Stocks on Farms: Farm stocks of 3,282,000 bushels of rye on July 1 were larger than on that date in any of the previous 4 years. While nearly double those of July 1, 1948, they were much smaller, however, than on any July 1 in the 1936-44 period. About half of the current total was on farms in North and South Dakota, and the 4 States of Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan accounted for another one-third.

Disappearance of rye from farms in the April-June quarter is indicated at nearly 2.2 million bushels, compared with 2.7 million bushels in the same quarter of 1948.

Estimates of rye stocks on farms in the future will conform with the quarterly pattern for other grains. Estimates for June 1 were discontinued and supplanted by this July 1 series, which for earlier years (1940-48) was published in a separate release in June 1949.

FLAXSEED: A flaxseed crop of 45.6 million bushels is indicated compared with 52.5 million a year ago and the ten year (1948-47) average of 30.1 million. Iowa, Texas, and Wyoming are the only States having prospects for a larger crop than that of last year. The decline in production, as compared with the 1948 crop, is due to lower yields in most of the major flax producing States. For the country as a whole the indicated yield of 9.7 bushels per acre is 1.4 bushels less than the 1948 yield, but half a bushel above the ten year average. The yield outlook exceeds the ten year average in all but five States--Washington, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Missouri. Yield prospects were reduced in the fall-sown flax area by low temperatures last January.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

July 1, 1949

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

The crop was suffering from lack of rainfall in Montana and western sections of the Dakotas, but, moisture is generally adequate to ample in most of the other producing areas. Excellent, weedfree stands have developed in Corn Belt areas.

A total of 4,994,000 acres of flaxseed was planted this year, two percent more than last year's acreage and 44 percent more than the ten year average acreage. Increases from last year in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas more than offset declines in Minnesota and Montana. The area seeded is equal to or larger than early spring intentions in all producing States except Montana. Weather permitted timely sowing in most areas, although some growers in the Northern Plains waited for additional rainfall to assure prompt and uniform germination.

Abandonment of acreage is expected to be light in all of the spring flax States, except Montana where appreciable acreage losses are anticipated because of soil moisture deficiencies. A considerable acreage of fall sown flax was lost in California and Arizona as a result of freezing temperatures in January 1949, but such losses in Texas were comparatively light. Abandonment for the country as a whole of 6.0 percent of total seeded acres is less than the 10-year average of 7.0 percent but enough above last year's loss of 3.1 percent to result in a slight decline in the acreage for harvest. Growers expect to harvest 4,694,000 acres of flaxseed compared with 4,737,000 acres a year ago and the 10-year average of 3,248,000 acres.

FLAX FOR FIBER: Flax planted for fiber in Oregon this year is reported at 3,600 acres, 1,200 acres more than planted last season. Abandonment in 1949 is expected to be around 600 acres leaving 3,000 acres for harvest, compared with 2,000 acres in 1948. The 1949 crop was planted early under favorable weather conditions. However, unusually dry weather during the growing season has caused considerable concern about the growth of the fiber straw.

HEMP: The 1949 acreage of hemp planted for fiber in Wisconsin is reported at 4,500 acres. This is 1,500 acres more than for the previous year. The acreage for harvest this year is indicated at 4,200 acres compared with 2,800 acres last season.

The acreage of hemp planted for seed in Kentucky is reported at 200 acres - only about half the 1948 acreage.

SOYBEANS: A reduction of 6 percent from last year is indicated for the 1949 acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes. The 11.1 million acres planted this year is the lowest since the pre-war crop of 1941 and is about 5 percent less than the 1938-47 average.

Planting conditions were favorable for soybeans as well as for other spring planted crops in the main soybean producing areas. In some areas the near ideal conditions resulted in larger acreages of corn and oats being planted than were expected earlier in the season. Since soybeans are usually planted later than these crops, less land was available for soybeans. About 2 percent less soybeans were planted than farmers' intentions indicated as of March 1. Much of the decreases came in Illinois and Iowa, the two heaviest producing States.

The major soybean areas indicate declines from a year ago, ranging from 3 percent in the South Central States to slightly over 6 percent in the North

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD July 11, 1949
July 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (EDT)

Central States. Illinois and Indiana each show a decline of about 5 percent from a year ago. Of the major producing States, Iowa and Minnesota show the sharpest declines -- 17 and 12 percent respectively, below last year. The acreage in Minnesota, however, is still almost double the 10-year average. An increase of 22 percent over last year is expected in Kansas, where record yields were harvested in 1948.

A reduction of 8 percent in North Carolina from a year ago more than offset slight gains in most other States in the South Atlantic area. In the South Central States soybean acreage for beans continues to expand in Kentucky and Tennessee with the acreage this year above both last year and the 10-year average. Declines were reported in most other States of the area due largely to expanded cotton acreage in these States.

The first forecast of 1949 soybean production will be in the August 10 Crop Production report.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 point to about 9.7 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans; this is 6 percent less than the 10.3 million acres harvested last year, but still well above the 10-year average of 8 million acres.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: July 1 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated to be 9.4 million bushels. These are the largest for the date since 1944 and twice last year's July 1 holdings, despite a record high disappearance of 42.2 million bushels during the April-June period just ended. Current stocks, although larger than usual for July 1, represent a very small fraction of last year's production since the bulk of the crop normally moves off farms before mid-year. Most of the soybeans remaining on farms represent a small marketable surplus since seed needs have been met, planting having been virtually completed before the end of June.

A third of the Nation's July 1 stocks are in Illinois, which produced 36 percent of last year's crop. All but ten percent of current stocks are concentrated in the six Corn Belt States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri), which produced 89 percent the Country's soybeans in 1948.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes in 1949 is estimated at 1,110,000 acres, almost the same as the 1,115,000 planted in 1948. This is the lowest acreage in the 25 years of record and is less than half the 10-year average of 2,459,000 acres. The cowpea "alone" acreage has dropped each successive year since 1941 when a peak of 3.8 million acres was reached. The decline has been due largely to the substitution of other hay crops such as lespedeza and soybeans and to less planting of cowpeas for soil improvement purposes.

All producing States in the South Atlantic area reported not much change or an increase over the 1948 acreage, except South Carolina where a 10 percent decline is expected. Georgia with an 8 percent increase over a year ago now has the largest acreage of cowpeas "alone" of any State. Last year Texas had the largest acreage but dropped below Georgia this year as a result of a 5 percent decline. The South Central States as a group show a reduction of only 1 percent from 1948. In this area both Tennessee and Oklahoma expect substantial increases from the very low levels of last year. The other States of the area report the same or smaller acreages than in 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CRCP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS: The 1949 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, including that for picking and threshing and for hogging, is estimated at 3,150,000 acres or about 20 percent below last year. This is 9 percent below average and slightly less than was indicated last March. Reductions in plantings below last year are 17 percent in the Virginia-Carolina Area, 18 percent in the Southeast and 24 percent in the Southwest.

The acreage of peanuts grown with other crops is estimated at a record low of 439,000 acres for 1949. This is 3 percent below the 1948 acreage.

The estimate of the acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1949 production by States will be published in the August Crop Report. If the expected relationship between acreages planted alone for all purposes and those picked and threshed prevails in 1949 almost 2,600,000 would be picked and threshed this year. If this acreage materializes and the 1943-47 yields are realized, a total of 1.7 billion pounds of peanuts will be picked and threshed in 1949. Such a production would be 648 million pounds or 28 percent less than the record crop produced in 1948.

The revised estimate of production from the 1948 crop, which is published in this report, is 3 percent above the preliminary estimate published in December last year. Revisions were based on a review of all available data including milling statistics and confirm earlier estimates of a record 1948 production.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Dry edible bean production is forecast at 19,149,000 bags (uncleaned basis), the third largest crop of record. Expected production is 8 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than the record crop of 1943, but is 14 percent above the 10 year averages.

Dry edible beans were planted at about the usual time and growing conditions have been generally satisfactory. July 1 prospects point to the second largest yield per harvested acre of record. Exceptions to the favorable condition were effects of heavy rains in Michigan which flooded a small acreage and required some late replanting. In New York the effects of dry weather were showing up on July 1 and rains were needed to prevent serious injury. Late June frosts in Idaho and Montana retarded growth and resulted in some injury. Irrigation water supplies are generally adequate in the western States and soil moisture supplies are better than a year ago in most of the dryland bean areas of the West.

The planted acreage of dry edible beans is estimated at 1,919,000 acres, approximately 3 percent less than in 1948 and 4 percent less than the 10-year average. The increased acreage planted in Michigan, and in most of the Northwestern States was offset by decreased plantings in the Southwest.

In Michigan, which leads all other States in acreage of dry edible beans, the 1949 planted acreage increased 3 percent over last year. In the Great Northern bean producing areas an increased acreage was planted in Idaho and Nebraska, while a slightly smaller acreage was planted in Wyoming. In the Pinto bean producing area, all States except Utah show acreage decreases ranging from 10 to 14 percent. In California, a 17 percent increase in the acreage of Lima beans was more than offset by a reduction in acreage of other varieties, resulting in a 2 percent decline in the acreage of all dry edible beans in this State.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Present prospects indicate slightly more abandonment than in 1948, but considerably less than the 10-year average. The total of 1,855,000 acres expected to be harvested this year is 3 percent less than in 1948, but slightly larger than the 10-year average of 1,839,000 acres.

DRY PEAS: The smallest production of dry peas since 1940 is expected this year.

The crop is forecast at 3.1 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), about 13 percent less than last year and 45 percent below the 10-year average of 5.6 million bags. The indicated production this year is less than half that harvested during most of the war years and through 1947 when the crop averaged from about 6 to 11 million bags. However, it is still larger than was produced in most years from 1928 to 1940.

The indicated 821 pounds yield per acre this year is the lowest of record and is far below last year's yield of 1227 pounds and the 10-year average of 1231 pounds per acre. The crop started under fairly favorable conditions but prolonged drought in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana sharply reduced yields in those States. In addition frosts in middle and late June, over much of the same area, further lowered yield prospects. In contrast to the poor condition in the major producing areas Colorado has better than average prospects although yields this year are not expected to be quite as high as in 1948.

Planted acreage is estimated at 401,000 acres compared with 309,000 acres in 1948 and the 10-year average of 487,000 acres. Abandonment is expected to be rather low this year--about 6 percent compared with an average of nearly 13 percent.

The 1949 acreage of dry peas for harvest is indicated at 378,000 acres, 30 percent more than last year but well under the 10-year average of 442,000 acres. Idaho and Washington, the two heaviest producing States, show rather sharp increases from a year ago. Last year the acreage in these States was very low since much of it could not be planted because of abnormally wet weather throughout the planting season. This year the weather was generally favorable and farmers had no difficulty in getting the crop planted. Colorado also indicates an increase in acreage over a year ago with a substantial increase noted in the San Luis Valley.

Mung Beans: The planted acreage of mung beans in Oklahoma this year is estimated at 55,000 acres, only 79 percent of the 70,000 acres planted last year. Practically all producing sections of the State show a decline in acreage this year compared with a year ago. Ordinarily considerable acreage of mung beans is planted on harvested wheat land. However, this year rains have delayed wheat harvest and many growers who ordinarily plant mung beans on wheat land will not be able to plant the crop early enough for maturity.

Some beans, which were seeded with wheat drills, were up to good stands by mid-June but wet weather had prevented proper cultivation. Weeds were outgrowing the beans in many fields.

Present indications are that 27 percent of the planted acreage may be abandoned, leaving an estimated 40,000 acres for harvest as beans. Estimated yield per acre and total production will be reported in December. Small quantities of mung beans are produced in other States near and adjacent to Oklahoma but estimates for these States are not available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL SORGHUMS: The planted acreage of all sorghums for grain, forage, silage and syrup is estimated at 11,979,000 acres, - a reduction of about 13 percent from last year. The acreage is 29 percent below the 1938-47 average of 16,810,000 acres and, except for 1947, is the smallest acreage planted to sorghums since 1931. The reduction is largely the result of substantially larger acreages of wheat and cotton in the major sorghum grain producing States, together with favorable planting conditions for most other crops which reduced the need for late sorghums as a catch crop. Moisture conditions in the Southwest Plains States have been excellent for sorghums and present moisture supplies should maintain the crop well into the summer.

Texas and Oklahoma, with 22 and 10 percent reductions respectively, account for most of the decrease in acreage. Texas, the largest sorghum producing State, has the smallest acreage since 1937. For Oklahoma, the acreage is the smallest since the estimates were started in 1929. Moderate decreases are shown for Kansas and New Mexico. There was no change in Nebraska. Larger plantings than last year were reported in Colorado and South Dakota, - partly on abandoned winter wheat land, - and in Arizona where abundant water supplies and available small grain stubble-land encouraged expansion.

RICE: A record rice crop of 86,032,000 bushels is expected. This would be 6 percent larger than the 1948 crop of 81,170,000 bushels and 37 percent above the 10-year average of 62,944,000 bushels. Indicated production in the southern area which includes Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas is 64,862,000 bushels, about 2 percent less than last year's crop of 66,302,000 bushels. Although a record crop of 24,299,000 bushels is expected in Texas, indicated production of 18,963,000 bushels in Arkansas is 4 percent lower than the corresponding 1948 crop and 21,600,000 bushels in Louisiana is about 8 percent lower. In California, the indicated record crop of 21,170,000 bushels is 42 percent larger than the 14,868,000 bushels produced last year. The U. S. yield-per acre, indicated at 48 bushels, is 1.4 bushels above that of last year and the highest since 1940. Indicated yields are higher than last year in Texas and California but lower in Arkansas and Louisiana. The yield in California is indicated at 73 bushels per acre, 10 bushels higher than last year.

Growers seeded 1,805,000 acres to rice in 1949--the fourth consecutive record acreage. This is 3 percent more than the 1,757,000 acres seeded in 1948 and 31 percent larger than the 10 year average seedlings of 1,378,000 acres. Although record acreages were seeded in Arkansas and Texas most of the increase occurred in California where nearly one-fourth more acreage was seeded to rice this year than in 1948. Seedlings for the entire southern rice area are one percent below those of a year ago. The decrease of 4 percent in Louisiana is not quite offset by the 3 percent increase in Arkansas and the one percent increase in Texas.

In Arkansas quite a number of growers in the long established rice areas decreased their acreages this year but new acreage in other areas more than offset this decrease. Because of excessive rains during the first half of June, some of the intended acreage on the more poorly drained fields of the new areas was not seeded. In Louisiana, dry weather in early May retarded seeding, but rains the latter part of May and early June enabled most growers to complete their seeding operations during the first week in June. However, heavy mid-June rains delayed seeding some of the acreage until the latter part of the month. In Texas the crop was seeded late but it appears that growers were able to seed all of their intended acreage. Following a poor 1948 season when water for irrigation was short, conditions in California were ideal this year for seeding rice.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washi

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

S. C. O. - S. C. O. (S. C. O. T.)

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Favorable conditions both in irrigation districts and in areas which depend upon water supplies from wells account for the greatly expanded acreage.

The estimated 1,794,000 acres of rice for harvest is three percent larger than the 1,743,000 acres harvested in 1948 and also is the largest of record.

Most of the crop in Arkansas was planted on time and got off to a favorable start. However, dry weather in May reduced stands and wet weather in June retarded seedings in poorly drained areas. Grass is noticeable in some fields but, as a whole, crop prospects are fair to good. In Louisiana, dry weather during the planting season caused many uneven stands and wet weather in June encouraged the growth of weeds and grass. The crop was planted somewhat late in Texas but has made rapid progress. Generally, growing conditions continue to be favorable with the best prospects in several years for an ample supply of irrigation water. The crop in California was seeded under favorable conditions, development of rice is about two weeks ahead of usual, stands are generally good, and water supplies for irrigation are sufficient.

POPCORN: The acreage of popcorn planted this year in 12 commercial producing States is about 40 percent less than in 1948. Present indications are that about 91,100 acres of popcorn were planted, compared with 152,600 acres in 1948 and the 10-year (1938-47) average of 125,360 acres. Except for 1947, the planted acreage of popcorn this year is the smallest since 1940. All commercial producing States, except California, show smaller acreages planted than a year ago, with the planted acreage in 9 of the 12 producing States ranging from 30 to 75 percent of a year ago.

The acreage in Ohio is only 47 percent as large as a year ago. Some acreage in northwestern Ohio has been plowed up and replanted to other crops because of poor stands. In Indiana the acreage is only about three-fourths as large as last year. Illinois expects to have about two-thirds as much acreage as last year. Planting was started in early April and while there was some early season setback, most of the acreage made a promising start. A very substantial decline apparently has taken place both in Gallatin County, Illinois and in areas northward.

While the acreage in Iowa is only about 80 percent of last year, the reduction in this State is not as severe as in other important producing States. Conditions so far have been generally favorable for growth. The acreage in Missouri and Nebraska is 64 and 60 percent, respectively, of the year before. The acreage in Kentucky is far below that of last year. The 1949 acreage is estimated at 9,000 acres, compared with 15,500 acres grown last year. The condition of the crop is generally good, although popcorn in low areas is very grassy and weedy from heavy rains. In the Henderson area of Kentucky the crop is several weeks ahead of last year.

Oklahoma made a drastic reduction this year in popcorn acreage. An estimated 8,000 acres was planted in the State this year, compared with 27,000 acres last year. Apparently very little acreage was contracted this year and growers were reluctant to plant large acreages without contracts. The rather large supply of popcorn on hand (carry-over) has minimized the need for early crop popcorn grown in Oklahoma-Texas area. Some Oklahoma acreage has been abandoned because of excessive weed growth. Poor stands in some areas have been plowed up and the land replanted to other crops. The acreage in Texas is about one-fourth less than that planted a year ago.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

July 1, 1949

CRCP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Despite adverse growing conditions in some areas, acreage losses are expected to be light this year--probably about 1.4 percent of the estimated planted acreage. This would be below last year and below average.

Popcorn is grown in commercial quantities in several other States--notably Idaho and Colorado. No estimates are made of the Idaho and Colorado acreage. Indications are that the Idaho acreage is less than last year because of reduced contracting by some firms and less planting by independent growers. Acreage in Colorado is less than 50 percent of last year's large total, primarily because of the large carryover from last year's crop. Good stands in Colorado are reported in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, where most of the crop is grown.

TOBACCO: A total production of 2,025 million pounds of tobacco is indicated for 1949. This is 2 percent above the crop of last year when 1,982 million pounds were grown. The increase is all accounted for in the production of flue-cured tobacco which is estimated at 1,155 million pounds. Last year's crop of flue-cured was 1,090 million pounds. The indicated crop of burley, 595 million pounds is about 1 percent below 1948, while fire-cured and dark air-cured are down 12 and up 2 percent respectively. Production of cigar tobaccos--136.7 million pounds--is about 6 percent below last year, and was brought about by a reduction in the prospective crop of fillers, which is placed at 62.4 million pounds. This compares with the 1948 filler crop of 70.4 million pounds. Binders are down about 4 percent while wrappers are up about 6 percent from last year.

Some difficulty in getting plants was experienced in the Old Belt of Virginia and North Carolina. Blue mold is reported to have caused more damage in Virginia than ever before. As a result of plant shortages flue-cured tobacco in many sections of Virginia and North Carolina got off to a slow and uneven start. Sufficient additional plants to meet requirements, were finally brought in from other sections but the average date of transplantings was late. Growers of type 13 and 14 tobacco had little difficulty in this respect. An ample supply of healthy plants was generally available to burley growers. Dry weather in eastern Tennessee made it difficult to secure uniform stands early, but recent rains and plenty of plants made the July 1 outlook in this area very favorable. Excessive June rainfall in western Kentucky interfered with cultivation and promoted growth of grass. The crop is generally clean and promising in the eastern half of Kentucky.

Heavier applications of fertilizer are being made this year than ever before. This applies to all types and all important areas except the shade grown types, where growers have always used as near the optimum application as possible.

The total acreage indicated for all tobaccos, 1,625,900 acres, compares with 1,554,600 acres harvested in 1948. Slightly higher acreage allotments for flue-cured tobacco accounted for most of the increase. A total of 941,800 acres in 1949 compares with 833,800 acres of flue-cured grown last year. The acreage of burley tobacco is estimated at 447,100 acres, about 3 percent above the 432,000 acres set out in 1948. The acreage of fire-cured tobacco is down 7 percent as contrasted with 3 percent increase in dark air-cured. Changes from last year in Cigar tobaccos were minor. Decreases of 2 and 3 percent were shown for fillers and binders respectively, while the acreage of shade grown tobacco was about 3 percent higher than 1948.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

July 1, 1949**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGO SIRUP: The acreage of sorghum to be harvested for sirup is indicated at 94,000 acres. This is 15 percent below last year, and by far the smallest acreage of record (1919 to date.)

SUGARCAKE FOR SIRUP: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 72,000 acres for 1949, a decrease of 11 percent from the 81,000 acres harvested last year. Acreage of this crop has declined sharply during the past several years and is now at the lowest level of record beginning in 1909. Lower acreages are estimated this year for most of the 7 States growing the crop. In Louisiana, and some other States, a heavy carryover of sirup from the 1948 crop is reported still on hand.

SUGARCAKE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 346,400 acres, an increase of 4 percent over 1948 and the highest acreage on record. The Louisiana crop is estimated at 309,000 acres, compared with 297,000 acres harvested last year. In Florida, an estimated 37,400 acres is expected to be harvested for sugar and seed compared with 36,600 acres in 1948.

Prospective production of cane for sugar and seed is indicated at 8,032,000 tons based on July 1 conditions. This compares with 6,847,000 tons produced in 1948 and a 10-year average of 5,952,000 tons.

In Florida, where the crop is grown under water control, above average yields are expected. In Louisiana, excessive moisture retarded field work early in the season, but favorable condition during May enabled farmers to make excellent progress cultivating. Frequent rains in June interfered somewhat with control of grass and proper lay-by of the crop, particularly in the southern portion of the belt. However, additional rain would be beneficial in scattered areas. Stands are generally good, and although there was rapid growth during June, the crop is still a little backward in a few sections. Most sugarcane was laid-by in June, and with continued rains normal growth should be attained soon in all areas. Condition of the crop as a whole is good and July 1 yield prospects in Louisiana are the best in years.

SUGAR BEETS: The national sugar beet crop is indicated at 9,585,000 tons. This compares with 9,422,000 tons produced last year and the 10-year average of 10,145,000 tons. July 1 prospects were for a production in excess of last year in all major States except Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho and California.

The indicated yield per acre at 13.4 tons compares with 13.6 for 1948 and the average yield of 12.7 tons per acre.

The planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 767,000 acres, 4 percent below the 799,000 acres planted for the 1948 crop. Most of the Lake States increased their 1949 plantings, but in the Western States smaller planted acreages are reported than in 1948 for all important producing States except Colorado and Washington.

Weather conditions to date generally have been favorable, and with a better supply of labor in most States, abandonment is expected to be less than average. A total of 716,000 acres is estimated for harvest this year compared with 694,000 acres in 1948 and 796,000 acres, the 10-year average. In Colorado an 18 percent increase is expected in acreage harvested, but in California a decrease of 17 percent is indicated. Substantially higher acreages for harvest are estimated for all of the Lake States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPRT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1949 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 121,081,000 bushels which is 37 percent more than the short 1948 crop of 88,407,000 bushels and 9 percent more than the 1938-47 average. This is the largest crop prospect since 1944. The total for the Eastern States is 40 percent above last year and 6 percent above average and for the Central States 80 percent above last year and 24 percent above average. The Eastern and Central States combined have 62 percent of the Nation's crop this year in comparison with 56 percent last.

In the North Atlantic States, production is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of last year with all States reporting a larger crop than last year and larger than average. Dry weather was favorable for the control of scab. Up to July 1, the lack of moisture apparently had not affected the apple crop much, although in a few areas moisture was needed for the sizing of early apples. In New England and New York all the major varieties have good prospects except Baldwins, Northern Spy, and Delicious which have only a fair crop prospect. In Pennsylvania production is reported nearly a tenth above average and nearly double the short 1948 crop. Yorks are in an off-year and are set rather light.

In the South Atlantic area, production is indicated above last year in all States except North Carolina where the crop is only about one-half of last year and average due to severe spring freeze damage. Production for Virginia and West Virginia is indicated about a tenth below average. In the southern part of Virginia harvest of early apples started in the latter part of June and will continue until late July. In general, insects and diseases are well under control, although some orchards report considerable scab.

The Central States total of 24,147,000 bushels is one-fourth above average and nearly double the short 1948 crop. It is the largest production in these States since 1941. All States except Wisconsin and Nebraska in the area report prospective crops above last year and average. Ohio has the largest prospects since 1944. Sizing may be smaller than usual, because of heavy set and in some areas may be affected by dry weather. Harvest of summer apples began in southern Ohio the last half of June. The Indiana crop is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times last year; moisture has been ample and fruit is sizing well. For Illinois, production is indicated more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of last year and about one-fourth above average. There was only a moderate June drop. Maturity of summer apples was hastened by high late June temperatures. Prospects are very good for all major late varieties except Jonathan and Winesap which have only a moderate set. The Michigan crop is indicated the largest since 1939 and more than double last year. Severe frost on June 7 reduced the Wisconsin crop, especially in Door County. Elsewhere in the State production should be larger than a year ago. The Missouri crop is indicated about one tenth above average with conditions good in all areas. The Arkansas crop is indicated nearly one tenth above last year with all varieties having a good prospect. The crop is of better quality than usual.

For the Western States, production is indicated 5 percent above average and about one-fifth above the short 1948 crop. Washington, with 30,340,000 bushels is 8 percent above average and 18 percent above last year. In the Yakima Valley, prospects are above a year ago, but the principal gain for the State is in the Wenatchee District. Carlot shipments during September should be considerably heavier than last year as the season is advanced about two weeks over 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of July 1, 1949 CROP REPORTING BOARD July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The Delicious variety appears to have set a uniformly heavy crop and the Winesap variety is sizing well compared with a year ago when many very small Winesaps were produced. The California crop is indicated nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1948 production and 7 percent above average. Movement of Gravensteins is expected about mid-July. Fall and winter varieties have made good development. The Oregon crop is indicated slightly above last year and slightly below average. In the Hood River Valley Newtongs are not quite as heavy as last year, but prospects for Delicious are fully as good. Sizing should average better than last year. The production prospect is above last year in Colorado, Idaho and New Mexico and below last year in Utah and Montana. Winter damage was rather severe in Montana and Utah.

PEACHES: July 1 conditions indicate a total crop of peaches of 76,250,000 bushels in 1949, a decline of about 1 percent from the estimates of June 1. The prospective production is 17 percent larger than the small crop of 65,352,000 bushels produced in 1948 and is 11 percent above the 1938-47 average of 68,947,000 bushels. However, the 1949 crop is 7 percent under the 1947 production and is 12 percent less than the record crop of 1946.

Distribution of the 1949 production is somewhat similar to that of 1948 when a larger than usual proportion of the tonnage was produced in the Western (Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain) States. Large crops in prospect in California and Washington, and above-average prospects in Colorado give the Western States about 57 percent of the total United States production in 1949 compared with the average of about 50 percent. The 10 Southern States have an unusually small crop for the second successive year, only 13,685,000 bushels compared with the 10-year average of 18,330,000 bushels, but in the Middle Atlantic, North Atlantic and North Central groups the prospective production is considerably above average and the crop of 1948.

The Georgia peach crop is turning out less than half of average. Most of the production south of Macon had moved by July 1. Most of the Georgia movement for the rest of the season will be Elbertas from central Georgia. The South Carolina crop is about three-fourths of average and the North Carolina crop about two-thirds of average. Quality is good this season. The peak in the harvesting of North Carolina Sandhills will be reached about July 15-20. Among the early southern States, Alabama and Mississippi also have short crops, but Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are above average. Harvest in the early States is a little earlier than last year and about average.

The mid-Atlantic States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia each have prospects for above average crops. This area has had excessively dry weather, but tree fruits have not suffered appreciably. The dry weather was favorable for control of insects and diseases. Harvest of early varieties has started in Virginia and Maryland. Southern Virginia will start shipping Elbertas the last week of July.

All North Central States expect large crops, above last year and above average. Peaches are of good quality and are maturing a few days earlier than usual. In Illinois, harvest of early varieties was under way by July 1. Elberta harvest is expected to reach volume by the second week in August. In Ohio harvest of early varieties will start after mid-July. The main harvest will start about mid-August in central and southern Ohio and near September 1 in north-central Ohio. Michigan expects a large crop even though prospects in Berrien County are spotted. New York prospects are a little better than last year, but about average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

California clingstone peaches are forecast at a record crop of 24,544,000 bushels -- 18 percent above last year and 41 percent above average. This crop bloomed heavily and set a very heavy crop of fruit. Growers thinned very heavily, mostly during the last half of May, in order to improve quality and increase sizes and to prevent trees from breaking from the weight of fruit. California freestones are estimated at 11,501,000 bushels -- 24 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. Early varieties have been on the local markets for several days. Movement of Elbertas is expected to begin the second week in July which should be followed by a continuous supply to the fresh markets until early fall.

Above average crops are in prospect in all other important western peach States. The Washington crop is estimated at 2,937,000 bushels -- 33 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. June weather was favorable. First picking is expected the third week in July, but movement will not reach volume before the second week in August.

Colorado peach prospects declined during June, but the crop, estimated at 2,056,000 bushels, is still 7 percent larger than last year and 10 percent larger than average. The crop in Mesa County is smaller than last year's record, but the Delta County crop will be much larger than the near failure of last year.

PEARS: United States pear production is estimated at 33,685,000 bushels--

28 percent above last year and 9 percent above average, but 5 percent below the record 1947 crop of 35,312,000 bushels. The pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States is indicated to total 27,030,000 bushels--28 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. Bartletts in these States are estimated at 20,252,000 bushels--34 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. Fall and winter varieties in the Pacific Coast States also have excellent prospects and the crop is indicated at 6,778,000 bushels--13 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

California Bartletts are expected to make a record crop of 12,418,000 bushels--32 percent above last year's crop and 23 percent above average. Other varieties are indicated at 1,833,000 bushels--47 percent above last year and 25 percent above average. Hardys have exceptionally good prospects. Bartletts are expected to start moving to fresh markets by the second week in July.

The Washington Bartlett crop is estimated at 5,396,000 bushels--43 percent above the small crop of last season, but only 1 percent above average. Fall and winter pears are forecast at 1,825,000 bushels--3 percent above last year's crop, but 4 percent below average. Cool weather during June was favorable for pears and fruit is sizing well. Blight is generally under control as well as other diseases and insects. The season is earlier than last year and Bartletts should start moving to market the first week in August.

Oregon expects Bartletts to produce a record large crop of 2,438,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 1,861,000 bushels and the 10 year average of 1,843,000 bushels. Prospects for other pears declined during June and the estimate is now 3,120,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 2,964,000 bushels and the average of 2,683,000 bushels. Rogue River will probably start harvesting Bartletts about August 5 and Hood River about mid-August. Quality of Oregon Bartletts is indicated to be good.

New York expects a pear crop of 1,129,000 bushels--nearly 3 times as large as last year's very short crop and 19 percent above average. The bloom and set were

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

both heavy and dry weather has been favorable for control of diseases and insects. Michigan pears are estimated at 975,000 bushels, over three times the short 1948 crop and 14 percent above average. Late June rains improved pear prospects.

GRAPEs: The United States grape crop is estimated at 2,995,400 tons--2 percent less than last season, but 10 percent more than the 1938-47 average.

California, which usually produces about nine-tenths of the U. S. grape crop, expects a total this season of 2,809,000 tons--2 percent below last season but 10 percent above average. Wine varieties are estimated at 593,000 tons compared with 620,000 tons last year; table grapes 600,000 tons compared with 592,000 tons last year and raisin grapes 1,616,000 tons compared with 1,645,000 tons last year. June weather was favorable for grapes and all important varieties have good prospects except for Muscats, which have a light set in most areas. Thompson seedless grapes have been moving to fresh markets from the Desert Valleys since mid-June.

Washington expects a crop of 21,600 tons, compared with 24,000 tons last year and 14,740 tons average. Many of the European varieties froze to the ground last winter and even though most of these vines are sprouting from the roots the crop will be light this season. Production should be heavy again in 1950. Prospects are favorable for the Concord and Island Belle varieties.

Prospective production in the important Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan totaled 122,600 tons on July 1--2 percent above the 1948 crop and 4 percent above average. In New York, the late spring freeze damage was not serious except in parts of Niagara and Erie Counties, and the State as a whole has prospects of an about average crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio grape areas were becoming critically dry by mid-June, but rains were received the last week of June. The Michigan crop is indicated to be above average. Prospects are good except for a strip of Van Buren County, where hail injury was severe last year, and another spot in Van Buren County south of Lawton, which was damaged by a severe hail storm July 5 this year.

Arkansas expects the grape crop to be a little below last year, but above average. Vineyards have been given good care and moisture is abundant.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 96,400 tons, compared with 70,500 tons in 1948, and 80,080 tons, the 1938-47 average. California production is estimated at 91,000 tons--about a third above the short 1948 crop and a fifth above average. The plum harvest in California has a long season, from about May 1 this year to about mid-September. Crops harvested to date have not quite held up to earlier expectations and this is reflected in the 3,000 ton decline from the June 1 forecast. The Michigan crop is estimated at 5,400 tons-- $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the short 1948 crop and about a fourth above average.

The California dried prune crop is placed at 173,000 tons--5 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. Sizes are expected to be about average.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 156,900 tons--about three-fourths above last year and a fifth above average. For western Washington and western Oregon, where the crop is produced primarily for canning and drying the estimate totals 87,700 tons--nearly 3 times the short 1948 crop and about a fifth above average. As processor demand appears to be rather weak this year, there is prospect of a considerable part of the crop being abandoned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

The combined production of Idaho, eastern Washington, and eastern Oregon, where the crop is produced primarily for fresh market, is estimated at 69,200 tons--one-fifth above last year and about one-fourth above average. The Idaho crop of 28,000 tons is about one-third above 1948, but only three-fourths of the record-large 1947 production. In the Milton-Freewater District of eastern Oregon, quality is reported good and early varieties are expected to start to market about August 5, while harvest of the bulk of the crop will probably start about mid-August. In eastern Washington, first picking will get under way about mid-July, with most active movement of the crop expected the last part of July and early August.

Harvest of the Idaho crop is expected in volume the last week of August and the first week of September.

CITRUS: Growing conditions were good during June in all important citrus areas of the country, but prospects for 1949-50 citrus crops vary sharply, with the best outlook in Florida and the poorest in Texas. Florida citrus groves are in good condition and new-crop prospects are good. Frequent rains in June eliminated the threat of drought damage.

In Texas, a very short crop continues in prospect for 1949-50. The regular bloom was light, following the January freeze, and a late bloom has failed to materialize. The light set of fruit is sizing well and may be ready for market earlier than usual. A few groves show good recovery from the freeze, but in most groves the growth of new wood has been slow and new leaves are small. Lemon trees in Texas were killed or so severely damaged by the January freeze that the State will be out of commercial lemon production indefinitely.

California citrus trees bloomed much later than usual this season and fruit is therefore small in size for this time of year. The lemon bloom has been particularly late and light; however, lemons bloom over a long period and a good set of fruit can still materialize. Lemons sustained the heaviest damage from the January freeze.

In Arizona, new crop prospects vary widely between groves and range from a light set to exceptionally good. Oranges and grapefruit have fair to good prospects, but lemons are poor. As in California and Texas, lemons were most seriously damaged in last winter's freezes.

The 1948-49 crop of oranges is now estimated at 99.5 million boxes--10 percent less than the 1947-48 total, but 11 percent more than average. The grapefruit crop is placed at 46 million boxes--25 percent less than last season and 3 percent less than average. California lemons are estimated at only 9.1 million boxes compared with 12.9 million boxes last season and 12.8 million average.

All oranges from the 1948-49 crop were harvested by July 1 except about 19 million boxes of California Valencias and less than half a million boxes of Florida Valencias. Last year on July 1 about 21 million boxes of oranges were still available for market--20 million in California and about a million in other States. Considerable quantities of freeze-damaged and small-sized Valencia oranges in California have been utilized by processing plants for such products as pectin and soft drinks, and further quantities are expected to be so used.

Grapefruit was all harvested by July 1 except for 1.2 million boxes of California summer grapefruit. This compares with 1.5 million still to be harvested on July 1 last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

July 1, 1949

CHEERIES: Sweet Varieties: The 1949 sweet cherry crop estimate of 123,860 tons is record large--56 percent above last year and 44 percent above average. The California and Washington crops of 38,700 and 38,200 tons, respectively, are record large, and the Oregon crop of 28,400 tons is only 8 percent below the record 1946 production. Harvest in California is practically completed with production consisting of 16,400 tons Royal Ann's and 32,300 tons of other varieties. In Washington, harvest was about two weeks earlier than last year. It was tapering off in the lower valleys at the end of June, but shipments from higher elevations will continue until mid-July. There has been very little cracking of ripe fruit and quality of the crop is very good, although there is more small sized fruit than usual due to the heavy set. Prices have been very unsatisfactory to growers and some tonnage is being left on the trees. In western Oregon, the Dalles District and Milton-Freewater, the harvest is larger than earlier estimates but this has been offset by rather heavy rain damage in the Hood River Valley, and the estimate for the State is practically unchanged from June 1. The Idaho crop is about one-fifth larger than last year and was practically all harvested by July 1. Utah has a good quality crop with tonnage about one-fourth below last year. The Michigan crop of 5,000 tons is a record and about one-third above last year and 1½ times average. Recent rains have helped sizing, and a large crop of good quality is general throughout the State.

Sour varieties: Production of sour varieties is forecast 100,860 tons--only three-fourths of the record-large 1948 crop but 17 percent above average. Michigan and New York with 53,600 and 15,500 tons, respectively, have productions about three-fourths of the large 1948 crops. In Wisconsin, freezes cut the crop sharply and the indicated 1949 production of 8,400 tons is only one-third of the bumper 1948 crop. The bulk of the harvest will take place the last two weeks of July in Door County, Wisconsin, and in the Grand Traverse area of Michigan. In west-central Michigan, most active harvest is expected to be between the 10th and 20th of July and from the 5th to the 15th in southwest Michigan. In New York, the Hudson Valley should be through harvest by mid-July, and harvest should be active in the Lake Ontario area the last three weeks of July. Pennsylvania has a large crop--nearly two-fifths greater than last year. Harvest is under way in both Adams and Erie counties and should be completed by August 1.

In the West, below-average productions are indicated for Washington and Utah, above average for Oregon and Idaho, and about average for Colorado. The set of cherries was lighter than thought earlier and hail did some damage with the result that the Colorado estimate was reduced sharply from June 1.

APRICOTS: The 1949 production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, and Utah) is now estimated at 217,900 tons, compared with 246,600 tons in 1948 and 227,390 tons the 10-year average.

California production is estimated at 183,000 tons--16 percent below last year and 9 percent below average. The crop is very irregular both as to quantity set and maturity. Some tonnage may be wasted as demand for canning and drying is not active this year. The crop is earlier than last year with most active harvesting expected to be completed about August 1. The Washington crop of 27,300 tons is about a third above last year and average. The most active harvest will be the first three weeks in July, fully a week earlier than last year. The Utah crop of 7,600 tons is a little larger than last year and about a third above average. Quality is reported good and considerable thinning has been necessary. Harvest will start the second week in July and reach a peak the third week.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS A record-large California almond tonnage of 41,000 is indicated and FILBERTS: by July 1 conditions. This is a fifth above last year and nearly double the 10-year (1938-47) average. The previous record crop was 37,800 tons in 1946. The crop made good progress in all areas during June.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimated at 75,500 tons--5 percent above the previous record in 1946, 8 percent above last year, and 17 percent above average. The California crop of 69,000 tons is 13 percent above last year and 6 percent above the record-large 1944 crop. The Oregon crop of 6,500 tons is 29 percent below the record 1948 tonnage. Practically all California areas have large crops in prospect. In Oregon, prospects are best in the southern half of the Willamette Valley, but in Yamhill and Washington counties, the main producing areas, many lowland orchards were damaged by late spring frosts. Quality of the crop is expected to be good.

A record-large tonnage of filberts is indicated for both Oregon and Washington, totaling 10,680 tons for the two States combined. This is $\frac{1}{3}$ times the 1948 production, nearly double the 10-year average, and a fifth above the previous record crop produced in 1947. There was some scattered winter kill, but it was confined largely to the younger trees and apparently had little effect on this year's crop.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The 1949 California fig crop should be of good size. Condition was reported 84 percent normal on July 1 in comparison with 83 percent a year ago, which is also the 10-year average.

A relatively light crop of California olives is in prospect. In most localities the set of fruit is light. The bloom was heavy in all orchards, but shedding was also heavy. The July 1 condition is reported as 47 percent of normal in comparison with 75 percent a year ago and 56 percent, the 10-year average.

CRANBERRIES: In Massachusetts, conditions to date have been favorable. It was very dry on July 1 in the cranberry area and damage to the crop may result unless there is rain soon. The weather stations in the area reported practically no rain during June.

POTATOES: Potato acreage continues its downward trend. Despite unfavorable weather in some States, the second highest yield of record is in prospect and a crop of 368,696,000 bushels is indicated by harvestings to date and July 1 condition of the growing crop. This year's prospective crop is 17 percent smaller than the unusually large crop of 445,850,000 bushels harvested in 1948 and 6 percent below the 1938-47 average. For the first time since 1878 the harvested acreage is expected to be below 1.9 million acres. The 1,898,000 acres now indicated is 10 percent smaller than the 2,099,000 acres harvested in 1948 and 30 percent below average. The 1,915,000 acres planted this year is 3 percent smaller than the acreages indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports. The prospective yield of 194 bushels has been exceeded only by the record yield of 212 bushels harvested last year.

For the 29 late States, the 283,148,000 bushel crop indicated by the July 1 condition is 18 percent below the 1948 crop and 7 percent below average. Growers in these States have an estimated 1,358,000 acres for harvest in 1949; this is 9 percent below the 1948 acreage and only about two-thirds the 1938-47 average. Compared with last year, a reduction in acreage is indicated for each of the late States except Michigan, Oregon, Nevada, and New Mexico. In the latter two States, the acreage has been maintained at the 1948 level.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington

July 17, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

卷之三

For the 3 eastern surplus late States, (Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania), the prospective crop is about three-fourths the 1948 production, but only slightly lower than average. Acreage for harvest in these States is 14 percent below the past year's acreage. In Maine, growers reduced planting 22 percent. In the important Aroostook County of that State, the crop has made excellent development to date and is at least 10 days in advance of usual. Moisture has been adequate. With the reduction in acreage tending to take less productive acreage out of production, and with growers increasing the rate of seeding, and applying fertilizer at an unusually high rate, a record-high yield is indicated for Maine. On Long Island, the prospective crop was reduced sharply by the June drought. Long Island growers are equipped to irrigate almost two-fifths of the acreage, however, and the effects of drought have been lessened by this irrigation. Some Cobblers are dead and digging of a very limited volume has started. Yields of late varieties on Long Island are very uncertain as the moisture supply in July can change prospects materially. In upstate New York, potatoes also need rain, but the situation is not as serious as on Long Island. Also, some muck-land potatoes were frozen back by frost in early June. In Pennsylvania, growth of late potatoes has been retarded by the dry, hot weather. There has been some digging of Cobblers in that State. Tubers dug to date are small, but of good quality.

In the 5 central surplus States (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota), the moisture supply has been generally satisfactory and the prospective yield per acre for this group of States is only 5 bushels below the 1948 yield. Compared with last year, there is a reduction of 7 percent in the harvested acreage estimated for these States with each State except Michigan contributing to the reduction. In these States, the crop was planted under favorable conditions. Except in South Dakota and in southwestern North Dakota, moisture was adequate for satisfactory development during June.

For the 10 surplus late States in the West, acreage was reduced 6 percent with the changes by States ranging from zero in Nevada to a 14 percent reduction in Colorado. Crop prospects vary considerably between States, but only in Wyoming and Nevada is the prospective yield per acre as high as the 1948 yield. In western Nebraska, the crop was planted somewhat later than usual and development has been a little slow. In Montana, dry weather has reduced prospects for non-irrigated acreage. However, good yields are expected from the irrigated acreage despite the late June frosts which damaged some fields in the central and western parts of the State. In this State, about two-thirds of the acreage is irrigated. The Idaho crop was planted under favorable conditions, but growth was retarded in some areas by late-June frosts. The Colorado crop was also planted under favorable conditions and has developed satisfactorily. The northern Colorado early deal around Gilcrest and LaSalle is expected to start the last week in July. The potato crops on non-irrigated farms in Washington deteriorated during June, but in the irrigated areas of this State excellent crops are in prospect. In the Klamath Basin of Oregon and California, the crop has been set back by late June frosts. A very good crop is in prospect in Malheur County, Oregon where digging is scheduled to start July 20.

For the 11 other late States an acreage reduction of 10 percent is indicated. The 1949 acreage is only about one-half the average acreage harvested in these States. Prospective yields per acre are generally satisfactory, but are moderately lower than the yields realized last year in each State except Iowa, where a slightly higher yield is indicated. In the 3 southern New England States, the currently extended period of dry weather was beginning to limit growth as June ended.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Production indicated for the 8 intermediate States is one-third below the 1948 crop and one-fourth below average. Acreage in these States was reduced 13 percent with growers in New Jersey reducing their 1948 plantings by 20 percent. A drastic reduction in New Jersey's prospective crop accounts for almost two-thirds of the reduction from last year's production. The New Jersey crop was planted under favorable conditions and developed satisfactorily until adversely affected by the prolonged drought that began in late May. In this State, approximately 10 percent of the acreage is under irrigation of some type. Cobblers have been hardest hit by the dry weather. Later varieties have not broken down, and rain would improve prospects. Dry weather has also adversely affected the Maryland and Delaware crops, but not as seriously as in New Jersey. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, crop prospects were reduced moderately by the June drought. In this State, shipments are declining rapidly in the Norfolk Section and are past their peak in the upper part of Northampton and the lower part of Accomac County. In Kansas and Missouri, the commercial early crop was planted late but yields are generally satisfactory. Yields in Arizona have been rather disappointing.

Acreage planted in the 12 early States was reduced 10 percent, but production in these States is only 6 percent below last year's crop. For this group of States, the yield per acre is 5 bushels above the 1948 yield. Phenomenal yields in Florida and California are responsible for this high group yield. Only limited acreages of commercial early potatoes remained for harvest after July 1 in any of the early States except North Carolina, Texas and California. In California, where a record yield is being harvested, the crop has been marketed at a rapid rate. In most areas of Florida, except the Everglades, yields were exceptional and the State yield is the highest of record.

SWEETPOTATOES: July 1 condition indicates a sweetpotato crop moderately larger than 1948 production, but about one-fifth below average. The prospective crop is estimated at 51,938,000 bushels, compared with 49,806,000 bushels in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 63,626,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is placed at 524,000 acres, 2 percent more than the 514,000 acres harvested in 1948, but 26 percent below average. The indicated 99-bushel yield per acre exceeds the yield harvested in each year since 1929, being 2 bushels above 1948 and 10 bushels per acre above average. Except in New Jersey, Iowa, Delaware, Maryland and California, above average yields are in prospect.

Contrary to the further decline indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports, the downward trend of recent years in sweetpotato acreage appears to have been reversed, with an increased acreage for harvest now indicated. Favorable prices received for the 1948 storage crop and ample moisture at transplanting time in most producing areas are factors that encouraged increases in acreage this year. However, in Louisiana transplanting was delayed by dry weather in May. Most of the increase in acreage this year is in the South Atlantic States where growers in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina increased acreage 12, 10 and 5 percent, respectively. Acreage in New Jersey and California has also been increased following a good marketing season in 1948. A slight reduction in the acreage for harvest in the South Central States as a group is indicated despite increases of 10 and 5 percent, respectively, in Texas and Tennessee. In Texas, acreage has been increased in the old established sweetpotato areas in the eastern part of the State.

The New Jersey crop started slowly, with cool nights at transplanting time. In that State, continued dry weather since the latter part of May

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of July 1, 1949 July 11, 1949
CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

has had a devastating effect on the crop. In the North Central States, the moisture supply has been generally satisfactory and the small acreage in those States has made favorable development to date.

The yield now indicated for the South Atlantic States is slightly higher than last year even though yields in Maryland and Virginia are expected to be below those of 1948. In Maryland and Delaware, growth was retarded by dry weather. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, moisture conditions have been generally favorable. Yield prospects in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are excellent. The prospective yield in North Carolina has been exceeded only once ^{and} in South Carolina equals the previous record high.

In the South Central States, where more than one-half of the U.S. acreage is grown, sweetpotatoes generally have made satisfactory development. Many fields in Tennessee and Alabama became unusually grassy during the first half of June, but the last 2 weeks of the month were favorable for cultivation. Conditions in Louisiana were very favorable during June, and even though much of the acreage is late, an excellent yield is in prospect. In Texas and Oklahoma moisture is ample at this time.

HOPS: Hop production for Washington, Oregon and California is estimated at 49,050,000 pounds -- 2 percent below last year, but 11 percent above average. Acreage for harvest for the 3 States totals 36,900 acres, 7 percent below 1948 and 4 percent above average. Yields are indicated to be below average in Washington and about average in Oregon and California.

Washington production is placed at 21,930,000 pounds -- 3 pounds below last year, but 45 percent above average. Acreage at 12,900 is the same as the 1948 harvest. This is about 2 1/2 times that of ten years ago.

Oregon production is estimated at 13,320,000 pounds -- 15 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. Acreage at 14,800 is 2,900 acres less than in 1948 and 4,400 acres below average. Most of the decrease in acreage this year is the removal of low yielding yards. Oregon hop yards are in good condition although cool weather has retarded vine growth. A short period of warm weather during June caused Fuggles to bloom earlier than usual. A short crop of early hops is expected due to retarded vine growth and mildew infection. Conditions, to date, indicate a good crop of Late Clusters.

California production is placed at 13,800,000 pounds -- 21 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The 9,200 acres for harvest is the same as last year. Early growth was excellent because of the clear, dry weather. Present development is about ten days ahead of usual.

HAY: With a U.S. total of more than 73 million acres of hay for harvest this year and a probable yield of 1 1/3 tons per acre, this year's hay crop is expected to be 97,671,000 tons. A crop of this size plus 15 million tons of old hay on farms on May 1 makes a total supply of about 113 million tons, which is more than an average supply per unit of livestock to be fed. The expected 1949 crop is about 2 million tons smaller than either 1948 or the 10-year average and is the smallest since 1941.

The small reduction of 0.3 percent in total hay acreage from that of 1948 is a composite of reductions resulting from weather damage to meadows, shifts to other crops in some States, and increases to meet prospective needs in others. In most of the far Western and Great Plains States the acreage of hay is larger than in 1948, as would be expected in view of the tight feeding situation last winter. In the Cotton Belt (except Tennessee) this year's hay acreage is below a year ago, the reduction varying from 1 percent in South Carolina and 9 percent in Texas to 16 percent in Georgia and even more in Florida.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

These reductions are greatest in States where much of the hay comes from peanuts. In Tennessee and from Kentucky to Maine the 1949 acreage of hay is generally the same as or a little larger than in 1948. In 6 important North Central States--North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri--farmers probably will cut hay from fewer acres than in 1948. It is significant that a general reduction in clover-timothy hay acreage in the region extending from the southern borders of Missouri and Tennessee north to the Canadian line is largely offset by an increase in the acreage of alfalfa hay.

The 1949 alfalfa hay crop is expected to be about 37 million tons harvested from 16 2/3 million acres. This would be the largest acreage ever harvested for hay, but the indicated production is slightly less than the record breaking crop of 1942. Last year 3 1/4 million tons were harvested from 15 million acres and that crop was above average. Sufficient irrigation and ground water has permitted moderate increases in alfalfa acreages in most of the Western and Pacific Coast States. Acreage increases to levels far above average have been made in many of the North Central States. Part of these come from a substitution of alfalfa for clover in mixtures so that the resulting crop is called "alfalfa" instead of "clover" by the growers.

A clover-timothy hay crop of less than 25 million tons from about 20 million acres is indicated for this year. This is 4 2/3 million tons less than average and is the smallest crop since 1941. The acreage of clover-timothy hay for harvest this year is smaller than a year ago in each of the important North Central clover States as well as in Tennessee, Kentucky, New York and parts of New England.

It now seems probable that 7 1/2 million tons of lespedeza hay will be cut this year from 6 2/3 million acres. The 10-year average is a little more than 6 million tons from less than 6 million acres. This kind of hay, which is widely grown in a broad belt extending from the Atlantic Coast westward to eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, is a late growing legume much used for pasture and the acreage finally cut for hay will depend on the relative needs of individual farmers for hay and pasture. Because of a reduction in the overall acreage of peanuts, the acreage from which peanut hay will be saved will be less than in 1948. The acreage of soybean hay, which is one of the minor legume hays, probably will be a little larger than a year ago.

Farmers and ranchers expect to cut about the same acreage of wild hay as in 1948. Increases made to build up reserves in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and Colorado after the past hard winter are approximately offset by reductions in North Dakota, Minnesota and some other States. Present indications are that 13 million tons will be harvested from 15 million acres.

PASTURES: On July 1 this year, farm pastures were furnishing about average feed for livestock. Condition was mostly good to excellent in a broad area extending from the central Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic Coast and southward to the Gulf. However, dry June weather caused serious deterioration of pasture feed in the Northeastern States, northern Wisconsin, considerable sections of the northern Great Plains, and parts of the West Coast States. For the country as a whole, condition of pastures on July 1 was 85 percent of normal, compared with 82 percent a year ago and 1938-47 average of 86 percent. Scattered rains in light to moderate amounts which fell over parts of the drought areas during the first week of July have been of some help, but more precipitation is needed to fully revive pastures.

In the Atlantic Seaboard States from Maryland northward, pastures deteriorated rapidly from mid-June on, and on July 1 the condition of pastures

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

in most of the States in this group was well below average and sharply lower than last month and a year earlier. Continued dry weather accompanied by abnormally warm temperatures the latter part of June caused pastures to dry up and in many cases turn brown, so that much less feed was available. Milk cows were being fed hay and silage in some local areas. Scattered showers in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, since the first of July brought some relief but a good general rain is needed over the entire area to assure adequate supplies of green feed for livestock in the weeks ahead.

In the western Great Lakes States and the northern Great Plains States, pastures failed to show the usual seasonal improvement in condition from June 1 to July 1 due to lack of moisture. The reported July 1 condition for all of these States was well below the 10-year average and, except for Minnesota, also considerably lower than the June 1, 1949 reported condition. Central and west central Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, northwestern and east central South Dakota, the western part of North Dakota, and the northeastern half of Montana were the areas showing lowest July 1 pasture condition. Some livestock were being shipped ahead of the usual time from southwestern North Dakota and eastern Montana due to short pastures and ranges. Rains received in Wisconsin and Michigan since July 1 will help alleviate conditions in the dry areas.

In the eastern Corn Belt States and most Southeastern States, pasture conditions on July 1 were generally very favorable. In Ohio, Illinois, and West Virginia, the July 1 condition was slightly lower than average, but in most other States in this general area pastures were considerably better than average and were furnishing an abundance of green pasture feed. In Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States pastures were far better than at this time a year ago. In Florida, pastures made a substantial comeback from a month earlier as a result of ample amounts of rainfall received during June. Short moisture supplies in early June caused a decline in the condition of pastures in Virginia and West Virginia, but rain in the latter half of the month greatly improved the situation. In North Carolina and eastern Kentucky, hot, dry weather late in the month slowed growth of grazing crops.

Pasture conditions continued good to excellent in the central Great Plains and West South Central States with all States in this section of the country reporting much better than average July 1 pasture conditions. Pastures were especially good in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, all with condition of 95 percent of normal or better. In Arkansas and Louisiana pasture condition was the highest for July 1 in more than 20 years. In Texas pasture and range feed was the best since 1941 but rain was needed in some of the Coastal counties.

Pasture conditions in the Mountain and Western States were variable with the following States reporting below average July 1 range and pasture conditions: Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Pasture and range conditions in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada were very good and among the best in recent years for most of these States.

In Washington, dry land pastures and ranges at lower elevations were very dry. Idaho reported good irrigated pastures and high ranges, but dry land pastures and low ranges were dry. Oregon pastures and ranges also suffered from lack of rainfall with the result that the reported July 1 condition was well below that date a year earlier and also lower than on June 1. California ranges and pastures continued to suffer from dry weather--irrigated pastures, however, provided good feed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production reached an early seasonal peak in June this year and dropped more sharply than usual in the latter part of the month, milk flow was affected adversely by hot weather over much of the country and by reduced pasture feed in several important dairy areas. As a result of dry weather Milk production on United States farms in June is estimated at 12.3 billion pounds, about 1 percent more than a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for the month in 8 years. Milk production per capita in June averaged 2.75 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in 20 years of record.

In the first half of 1949 milk production in the United States totaled 60.9 billion pounds, about 1.6 billion pounds more than in the January-June period a year ago. The rate of production in January was about 5 percent greater than a year earlier and in succeeding months the margin has gradually declined. In the first 4 months this year monthly milk production on a seasonally adjusted basis was equivalent to annual rates varying from 117 to 119 billion pounds. In June, milk production was equivalent to an annual rate of about 116½ billion pounds.

On July 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 19.40 pounds, about 1 percent above a year ago and fractionally higher than the previous July 1 record of 19.35 pounds per cow in 1947. The seasonal decline from June 1 to July 1 this year amounted to 1.4 pounds per cow, the sharpest drop that has taken place during the month in records covering a quarter century. Unusually sharp declines were recorded in all regions except the South Central and Western States. In the North Atlantic region, dry weather materially reduced pasture feed available to milk cows and many dairymen were drawing on prospective winter feed supplies in attempts to maintain milk production. By July 1 milk production per cow in this area had dropped to about last year's level, but was still some 5 percent above the 1938-47 average and the second highest for the date on record. In other major geographic areas of the country milk production per cow ranged from 8 to 12 percent above average for July 1, but in only the South Central States did the level greatly exceed that of a year ago.

The percentage of milk cows being milked in crop reporters' herds reached its seasonal peak on July 1 at 77.3 percent. This was about the same as in the last 2 years and was between the high level of percentage milked in the 1938-42 period and the low level of the 1943-46 period. The seasonal increase from June 1 to July 1 was less than usual and contra-seasonal declines took place in the Atlantic Coast and West North Central regions.

Among the 24 States for which monthly milk production estimates are currently available, previous high June output records were equalled or exceeded in 5 States. In North Carolina, farm milk production in June this year was greater than for any other month on record. In Missouri and Tennessee, new high June records were established, and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, milk output equalled the previous high record for the month, but in all 4 of these States June 1949 production has been exceeded in months other than June.

On the other hand, in a number of West Central and Plains States where milk cow numbers have been materially reduced, milk production on farms in June this year was the lowest for the month in records covering 18 to 20 years. Included among these States were Iowa, North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Montana. Milk production per cow was above average in all 24 States, but was below last year in New Jersey, Iowa, Virginia, Mississippi, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Oregon. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in farm milk production in June this year with a total of 1,729 million pounds. Minnesota with 913 million pounds was next,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

followed by Iowa with 619 million, Michigan with 589 million, and Ohio with 571 million. Monthly estimates of milk production for Mississippi are being issued for the first time with this report.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

	June		June		June		June		June
State: average	1948	May	1949	June	State	average	1948	May	June
1938-47:									
Million pounds									
N.J.	92	100	107	100	Va.	159	197	195	197
Pa.	485	523	578	540	N.C.	132	144	151	156
Ohio	520	567	568	571	S.C.	53	55	57	55
Ind.	350	360	359	360	Tenn.	210	220	242	244
Ill.	553	518	545	531	Miss.	140	142	140	139
Mich.	555	566	538	589	Okla.	275	231	232	220
Wis.	1,627	1,742	1,771	1,729	Mont.	81	72	60	65
Minn.	946	891	942	913	Idaho	134	131	130	123
Iowa	728	658	631	619	Utah	63	69	65	65
Mo.	396	448	447	461	Wash.	222	214	218	212
N.Dak.	273	233	202	232	Oreg.	157	145	148	143
Kans.	316	282	291	276	Calif.	491	542	583	547
					Other				
					States	3,230	3,126	2,638	2,216
					U.S.	12,188	12,176	11,888	12,303

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States laid 4,905,000,000 eggs in June -- 2 percent less than last year, but 4 percent more than the 1938-47 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and Western States where production increased 1 and 5 percent respectively. Decreases from a year ago were 1 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Central and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production during the first half of this year was 32,374,000,000 eggs, about the same as last year, but 9 percent above the 10-year average.

Rate of egg production in June was 16.0 eggs per layer compared with 16.1 last year and an average of 15.2 eggs. Compared with a year ago decreases in the rate of 1 percent in the East North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset increases in all other parts of the country. Average egg production per layer on hand during the first half of this year was 93.7 eggs compared with 91.6 last year and an average of 35.1 eggs.

Layers in the United States average 305,776,000 in June, about 1 percent less than in June last year and also 1 percent less than average. There were fewer layers than last year in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and Western States, where layers increased 1 and 5 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 3 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The rate of culling so far this year has been about 6 percent lighter than last year, but about the same as the 10-year average.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 are estimated at 550,597,000 — 12 percent more than a year ago, but 5 percent below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Holdings on July 1 were larger than the low holdings of a year ago in all parts of the country. Increases were 19 percent in the West, 16 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Although July holdings were considerably larger than a year ago in all areas, they were below the 10-year average holdings in all except the North Atlantic and Western areas.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1
(Thousands)

Year	: North : E. North: W. North : South : South : United						
	: Atlantic : Central : Central : Atlantic: Central : States						
Av. 1938-47	68,355	122,480	185,537	57,051	106,489	42,622	582,534
1948	64,755	104,676	148,412	50,899	86,787	36,619	492,148
1949	70,023	114,624	172,486	52,338	97,552	43,574	550,597

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 44.1 cents per dozen the highest June price of record. Egg prices increased 0.7 cents during the month ended June 15, compared with an increase of 1.9 cents last year and with the average increase of 0.9 cents. Markets were fairly steady during the month ending June 15 with good quality eggs clearing readily, however, lower grades in liberal supply moved slowly.

Farmers received an average of 26.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens sold in mid-June. This was 4.4 cents a pound below last year's record June price and 2.1 cents below this year's May 15 price. Chicken markets dropped sharply during June. Fowl prices slipped 4 to 10 cents a pound, roasters 3 to 8 cents and fryers 2 to 4 cents a pound on Eastern and Mid-west markets. However, West Coast chicken prices were well maintained. Fowl, roaster, and fryer prices on the San Francisco market were about the same as on June 1. On the Los Angeles market fowl prices dropped sharply but roaster and fryer prices on July 1 were considerably above prices received in early June.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 33.4 cents per pound live weight, which compares with 37.6 cents a year ago. Marketings of breeder hens are about complete, and new crop turkeys are beginning to move on the West Coast. The mid-June cost of feed for a United States farm poultry ration was \$3.43 per hundred pounds, a 25 percent decrease from last year's record June price of \$4.59. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-49

Year			Sorghums:		Wheat	
	Corn, all	Oats	Barley (including sirup)	Winter	Spring	All
Thousand acres						
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,378	41,241	22,151
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,862	41,111	21,526
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	10,281	43,488	14,216
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	11,158	36,101	21,750
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,788	30,548	19,076
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157
1942	87,367	38,197	16,952	15,004	36,020	13,753
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792
1944	94,014	39,672	12,301	18,038	41,135	18,624
1945	88,079	41,933	10,465	14,751	46,989	18,131
1946	88,489	43,205	10,411	13,834	48,350	18,725
1947	83,932	38,451	11,014	11,330	54,835	19,554
1948	85,439	40,191	12,046	13,185	52,859	19,045
1949 1/	85,780	40,619	10,019	11,559	55,687	19,794
						75,481

Year						
	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
Thousand acres						
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	69,531	1,980.0
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	67,947	2,124.2
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	68,160	1,988.1
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	70,412	1,404.6
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	68,439	1,739.4
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,263	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,651	77,541	1,751.1
1945	1,856	1,494	3,785	17,059	77,017	1,822.5
1946	1,607	1,574	2,432	17,615	74,173	1,963.4
1947	2,010	1,693	4,030	21,269	75,489	1,852.7
1948	2,097	1,743	4,737	22,768	73,616	1,554.6
1949 1/	1,586	1,794	4,694	---	73,360	1,625.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 49 (Continued)

Year	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	Thousand acres						
1929	1,845	192	2,429	708	1,214	1,627	688
1930	2,160	229	3,072	1,074	1,357	1,433	776
1931	1,947	241	3,835	1,141	2,085	1,773	713
1932	1,431	219	3,704	1,001	3,023	2,042	764
1933	1,729	258	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,717	983
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,232	1,560	3,831	555
1945	1,485	518	13,007	10,661	1,477	3,844	713
1946	1,616	498	11,662	9,806	1,215	3,917	802
1947	1,759	520	12,956	11,212	1,138	4,112	881
1948	1,917	292	11,753	10,511	1,115	3,920	694
1949 1/	1,855	378	11,067	9,686	1,110	3,150	716

Year	Sorgo for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
	Thousand acres					
1929	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,889
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,845	360,239
1937	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,452	363,020
1938	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,445	354,266
1939	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.0	321,884	342,645
1940	186	369.7	2,832.1	647.7	331,506	347,826
1941	176	598.7	2,602.6	730.9	335,310	347,655
1942	221	429.9	2,670.8	687.0	339,307	351,520
1943	207	431.0	3,239.0	856.6	347,771	361,534
1944	187	412.3	2,785.6	726.0	352,538	365,168
1945	159	423.4	2,700.2	671.2	346,486	356,884
1946	177	430.8	2,598.5	676.1	344,932	354,689
1947	161	433.2	2,100.9	593.9	348,907	358,533
1948	110	414.6	2,099.0	513.8	350,723	362,062
1949 1/	94	418.4	1,897.9	523.5	353,234	366,250

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 15 and 16 in the report "Prospective Plantings for 1949," issued March 21, 1949.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
as of July 1, 1949 CROP REPORTING BOARD July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1948 AND 1949

State :	Winter wheat		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousand acres									
N.Y.	457	434	6	5	---	---	6	5	463	439
N.J.	105	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	105	100
Pa.	985	936	---	---	---	---	---	---	985	936
Ohio	2,377	2,377	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,377	2,377
Ind.	1,828	1,791	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,828	1,791
Ill.	1,693	1,647	9	9	---	---	9	9	1,702	1,956
Mich.	1,416	1,331	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,416	1,331
Wis.	34	29	93	79	---	---	93	79	127	108
Minn.	109	92	987	1,187	63	87	924	1,100	1,096	1,279
Iowa	322	338	13	14	---	---	13	14	335	352
Mo.	1,914	2,010	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	2,010
N.Dak.	---	---	9,676	10,643	2,913	3,204	6,763	7,439	9,676	10,643
S.Dak.	299	311	3,741	4,001	269	355	3,472	3,646	4,010	4,312
Nebr.	4,119	4,507	80	80	---	---	80	80	4,499	4,587
Kans.	14,634	15,805	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,634	15,805
Del.	78	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	68
Md.	415	390	---	---	---	---	---	---	415	390
Va.	523	513	---	---	---	---	---	---	523	513
W.Va.	102	95	---	---	---	---	---	---	102	95
N.C.	427	487	---	---	---	---	---	---	427	487
S.C.	253	207	---	---	---	---	---	---	253	207
Ga.	239	234	---	---	---	---	---	---	239	234
Ky.	420	420	---	---	---	---	---	---	420	420
Tenn.	389	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	389	350
Ala.	12	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	9
Miss.	18	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	16
Ark.	43	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	35
Okla.	7,332	7,552	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,332	7,552
Tex.	6,752	7,630	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,752	7,630
Mont.	1,657	1,674	3,396	3,905	---	---	3,396	3,905	5,053	5,579
Idaho	302	1,064	565	463	---	---	565	463	1,467	1,527
Wyo.	271	298	92	92	---	---	92	92	363	390
Colo.	2,702	3,323	127	203	---	---	127	203	2,829	3,526
N.Mex.	597	531	21	23	---	---	21	23	618	554
Ariz.	29	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	29	30
Utah	281	284	78	67	---	---	78	67	359	351
Nebr.	6	6	17	18	---	---	17	18	23	24
Wash.	2,477	2,551	482	607	---	---	482	607	2,959	3,158
Oreg.	824	849	205	287	---	---	205	287	1,029	1,136
Calif.	825	866	---	---	---	---	---	---	825	866
U.S.	58,161	61,460	19,538	21,683	3,245	3,046	16,343	18,037	77,749	83,173

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT / BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
 as of July 11, 1949
 July 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1948 and 1949

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/	Barley 1/	Potatoes 1/	Sweetpotatoes		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Thousand acres								
Maine	10	10	77	104	4	5	193	151
N.H.	11	11	12	13	--	--	4.5	4.1
Vt.	52	54	65	72	2	2	7.0	6.4
Mass.	35	34	15	16	--	--	16.6	14.1
R.I.	7	7	3	3	--	--	6.8	6.3
Conn.	45	45	15	18	--	--	15.0	14.1
N.Y.	685	678	760	866	89	85	144	127
N.J.	194	182	46	52	14	13	59	47
Pa.	1,416	1,402	798	846	119	133	107	105
Ohio	3,701	3,590	1,226	1,312	19	15	41	38
Ind.	4,668	4,621	1,413	1,512	25	24	23	21
Ill.	9,058	9,058	3,929	4,047	37	41	11	9
Mich.	1,729	1,764	1,508	1,614	142	126	110	112
Wis.	2,570	2,621	2,942	3,001	205	184	88	84
Minn.	5,198	5,666	4,908	5,006	1,252	1,089	113	99
Iowa	10,952	11,062	6,036	6,217	44	32	13	11
Mo.	4,486	4,396	2,142	2,013	92	100	23	20
N.Dak.	1,147	1,158	2,308	1,985	2,724	1,939	131	113
S.Dak.	3,728	4,064	3,165	3,133	1,583	1,219	20	17
Nebr.	7,048	7,471	2,766	2,738	560	409	54	53
Kans.	2,498	2,598	1,616	1,083	459	252	12.5	11.5
Del.	142	142	6	.8	13	14	2.7	2.6
Md.	490	475	47	54	77	83	15.0	13.3
Va.	1,185	1,161	178	199	96	106	63	56
W.Va.	297	270	.75	.86	10	13	23	20
N.C.	2,248	2,181	356	506	41	43	71	62
S.C.	1,422	1,422	606	758	26	26	19	15
Ga.	3,205	3,237	710	888	6	6	16.2	16.0
Fla.	712	705	144	137	--	--	24.8	23.0
Ky.	2,445	2,298	145	177	70	100	31	29
Tenn.	2,266	2,153	277	360	86	95	27	26
Ala.	2,747	2,720	311	311	3	3	35	33
Miss.	2,250	2,182	402	302	3	3	17	17
Ark.	1,263	1,162	451	415	9	8	26	24
La.	955	831	158	163	--	--	24	22
Okla.	1,332	1,345	1,133	884	126	108	14	14
Tex.	2,765	2,544	1,600	1,296	188	143	44	38
Mont.	205	242	385	408	904	669	15.2	14.4
Idaho	28	32	166	208	351	298	148	141
Wyo.	58	70	155	155	190	130	12.5	11.5
Colo.	619	743	220	253	723	868	79	68
N.Mex.	150	142	46	48	30	32	3.0	3.0
Ariz.	36	37	28	28	209	180	5.5	4.5
Utah	24	26	48	48	121	121	15.5	15.0
Nev.	2	2	14	14	24	23	1.5	1.5
Wash.	16	17	222	226	135	105	40	35
Oreg.	31	32	338	470	422	342	42	44
Calif.	65	65	558	525	2,062	2,103	120	103
U. S.	86,196	86,728	44,529	44,578	13,295	11,390	2,127.3	1,915.3
							518.9	528.6

^{1/} Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1948 and 1949 -

State	Flaxseed 1/	Rice	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Sugar beets			
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
Thousand acres								
Maine	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	172	172	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ill.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2/
Mich.	7	7	—	—	524	529	—	63
Wis.	22	19	—	—	—	—	—	2/
Minn.	1,700	1,656	—	—	1	1	3	2/
Iowa	96	98	—	—	—	—	—	2/
Mo.	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Dak.	1,640	1,722	—	—	—	—	5	5
S. Dak.	716	773	—	—	—	—	—	2/
Nebr.	—	—	—	85	87	—	—	50
Kans.	87	52	—	—	—	—	—	2/
Ark.	—	—	379	590	—	—	—	—
La.	—	—	628	603	—	—	—	—
Okla.	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tex.	227	291	512	517	—	—	—	2/
Mont.	124	99	—	—	30	30	9	66
Idaho	—	—	—	—	148	151	72	115
Wyo.	1	2	—	—	98	93	2	54
Colo.	—	—	—	—	341	307	25	33
N. Mex.	—	—	—	—	174	150	—	2/
Ariz.	38	44	—	—	14	12	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	13	14	—	40
Wash.	2	2	—	—	5	6	156	200
Oreg.	15	9	—	—	—	—	19	17
Calif.	201	201	238	295	368	360	18	18 1/187 1/ 151
Other States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130 135
U.S.	4,889	4,094	1,757	1,805	1,971	1,919	309	401 799 767

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States."

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		Indi- cated 1949	
	Harvested Average: 1938-47	For harvest: 1948 1949	Average: 1938-47	Indi- cated 1949	Average: 1938-47	1948			
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels				
N.Y.	295	448	426	24.6	27.5	27.0	7,278	12,320	11,502
N.J.	58	82	83	22.6	21.5	24.0	1,313	1,763	1,992
Pa.	886	966	918	20.6	19.0	22.5	18,373	18,354	20,655
Ohio	1,933	2,353	2,353	22.3	24.5	25.0	43,254	57,648	58,825
Ind.	1,398	1,791	1,755	19.2	21.5	22.5	27,188	38,506	39,488
Ill.	1,464	1,660	1,909	18.6	24.0	24.0	27,907	39,840	45,816
Mich.	844	1,395	1,311	23.2	26.0	26.5	19,844	36,270	34,742
Wis.	39	31	27	19.1	22.5	22.5	728	698	608
Minn.	143	81	79	18.4	19.0	19.0	2,568	1,539	1,501
Iowa	226	299	305	19.2	25.0	22.0	4,300	7,475	6,710
Mo.	1,414	1,785	1,930	15.2	22.0	19.0	21,680	39,270	36,670
S.Dak.	196	209	217	13.8	13.5	13.5	2,919	2,822	2,930
Nebr.	3,224	3,997	3,741	17.7	20.5	17.5	57,806	81,938	65,468
Kans.	11,785	13,221	14,543	15.3	17.5	12.5	180,584	231,368	181,788
Del.	66	68	65	19.6	14.5	20.5	1,289	986	1,332
Md.	358	377	362	19.8	16.0	20.5	7,128	6,032	7,421
Va.	493	497	477	15.9	18.5	18.5	7,904	9,194	8,824
W.Va.	99	88	81	16.7	19.5	20.0	1,624	1,716	1,620
N.C.	459	390	445	14.8	15.5	13.5	6,805	6,045	6,008
S.C.	225	246	202	13.5	14.0	12.0	3,029	3,444	2,424
Ga.	190	221	217	12.0	13.5	12.0	2,293	2,984	2,604
Ky.	371	324	305	14.9	16.0	16.5	5,569	5,184	5,032
Tenn.	356	370	329	13.4	14.5	14.5	4,727	5,365	4,770
Ala.	12	11	7	13.6	15.5	15.5	171	170	108
Miss.	1/11	14	12	1/25.0	22.0	22.0	1/249	308	264
Ark.	34	30	24	11.8	17.5	14.5	390	525	348
Okla.	4,958	6,825	6,893	13.5	14.5	13.0	67,428	98,962	89,609
Tex.	4,289	5,629	7,248	12.2	10.0	15.0	53,944	56,290	108,720
Mont.	1,252	1,536	1,352	20.2	23.5	15.0	25,238	36,096	20,280
Idaho	676	815	970	26.2	22.0	23.0	17,760	17,930	22,310
Wyo.	146	240	264	17.9	20.0	21.0	2,779	4,800	5,544
Colo.	1,274	2,428	2,501	18.4	21.0	18.0	24,848	50,988	45,018
N.Mex.	305	359	381	11.4	9.0	14.0	3,580	3,231	5,334
Ariz.	50	28	28	21.3	23.0	22.0	628	644	616
Utah	202	271	270	20.6	19.0	20.5	4,208	5,149	5,535
Nev.	5	6	6	27.8	26.0	27.0	139	156	162
Wash.	1,460	2,302	2,187	27.9	30.0	23.0	41,061	69,060	50,301
Oreg.	666	781	719	25.0	29.5	22.5	16,614	23,040	16,178
Calif.	655	635	745	17.6	17.5	17.5	11,429	11,988	13,036
U.S.	42,500	52,859	55,687	17.0	18.7	16.7	726,553	990,098	932,095

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 PM 10/10/20

—
—
—

July 1, 1949

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State : - - - Acreage - - - Yield per acre - - - Production - - -
 State : Harvested For Average : Indi- : Average : Indi-
 : Average: harvest: Average: 1948 : cated : 1948 : cated
 : 1938-47: 1948 : 1938-47: 1948 : 1949 : 1938-47 : 1949

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	4	6	5	19.2	22.0	86
Ill.	13	9	9	20.8	25.0	253
Wis.	46	92	78	20.5	24.0	965
Minn.	1,223	913	1,026	17.0	17.5	20,515
Iowa	16	13	14	16.5	24.0	12.47
N.Dak.	6,585	6,655	7,187	14.5	14.5	96,591
S.Dak.	2,434	3,377	3,208	12.0	13.0	30,151
Nebr.	108	75	75	12.3	14.0	1,188
Mont.	2,599	3,203	2,929	15.1	17.0	38,922
Idaho	378	546	448	30.4	30.5	11,556
Wyo.	90	82	82	15.8	19.0	1,395
Colo.	177	118	189	16.7	21.5	2,856
N.Mex.	20	19	21	14.3	13.5	292
Utah	65	75	65	21.8	31.0	2,065
Nev.	12	16	17	26.9	31.0	334
Wash.	785	464	580	21.8	22.0	16,726
Oreg.	292	195	273	22.0	24.5	4,573
U.S.	14,738	15,858	16,265	15.5	16.0	229,141
						253,566
						207,829

DINUM VENAT

	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production
State : Harvested For Average :	Indi- cated	Average :	Indi-
: Average: 1948 : harvest: 1938-47 : 1948 : cated	1938-47	1948 : cated	
: 1938-42: : 1942 : : 1949 : : 1949			
Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels	

Minn. 59 62 85 17.1 16.0 18.0 233 292 1,530
N. Dak. 2,116 2,863 3,121 14.7 14.0 14.0 30,813 40,032 43,694
S. Dak. 360 262 322 12.9 14.0 11.0 4,460 3,668 3,542
3 States 2,565 3,137 3,528 14.5 14.0 13.8 36,256 44,742 46,766

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
Thousand bushels						

Av. 1938-47	458,908	195,580	195,449	36,963	105,043	991,950
1948	620,755	257,037	220,108	45,520	144,986	1,288,406
1949 <i>2/</i>	574,875	260,401	177,771	42,247	126,396	1,188,690

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1949

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated 1949
	Harvested	For	Average: 1948	harvest: Average: 1948	1948	1949	
	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949	1949
Me.	13	10	10	39.7	34.0	41.0	529
N.H.	13	11	11	42.0	37.0	44.0	562
Vt.	64	52	54	38.8	44.0	43.0	2,488
Mass.	41	35	34	42.1	41.0	45.0	1,705
R.I.	8	7	7	38.8	37.0	43.0	325
Conn.	49	45	45	41.7	40.0	43.0	2,031
N.Y.	671	678	671	35.8	40.0	40.0	24,063
N.J.	189	193	181	39.4	50.0	38.0	7,412
Pa.	1,336	1,406	1,392	40.6	46.5	45.0	54,239
Ohio	3,423	3,691	3,580	46.9	58.5	56.0	160,389
Ind.	4,235	4,663	4,616	46.3	60.0	57.0	196,245
Ill.	8,250	9,013	9,013	48.3	61.0	60.0	398,442
Mich.	1,643	1,721	1,755	34.0	39.0	41.0	55,653
Wis.	2,443	2,545	2,596	41.3	44.5	46.0	101,106
Minn.	5,017	5,182	5,649	40.6	52.5	53.0	203,090
Iowa	10,148	10,930	11,039	50.1	61.0	60.0	507,760
Mo.	4,235	4,420	4,332	30.2	45.5	37.0	128,558
N.Dak.	1,132	1,130	1,130	31.2	26.0	27.0	24,157
S.Dak.	3,376	3,652	3,981	22.8	36.0	33.0	79,028
Nebr.	7,502	7,013	7,364	23.5	36.0	31.0	180,307
Kans.	2,870	2,427	2,476	21.0	33.5	26.0	61,169
Del.	140	139	140	28.4	31.0	31.0	3,976
Md.	472	488	473	34.7	39.0	37.0	16,382
Va.	1,270	1,175	1,152	29.0	43.0	43.0	36,520
W.Va.	364	297	267	32.8	44.0	42.0	11,772
N.C.	2,320	2,226	2,159	23.0	31.0	31.5	53,124
S.C.	1,587	1,418	1,418	16.0	20.0	23.0	25,235
Ga.	3,751	3,173	3,205	12.2	15.5	17.0	45,255
Fla.	717	691	691	10.6	10.0	12.0	7,612
Ky.	2,452	2,440	2,294	29.1	41.0	40.0	70,856
Tenn.	2,475	2,255	2,142	25.8	33.0	27.0	63,487
Ala.	3,151	2,736	2,709	14.0	21.5	20.0	43,596
Miss.	2,721	2,231	2,142	16.1	24.0	21.5	43,506
Ark.	1,314	1,246	1,134	17.7	26.5	26.0	31,979
La.	1,310	922	802	15.6	18.5	20.0	20,296
Okl.	1,634	1,285	1,285	17.4	25.0	23.0	28,382
Tex.	4,212	2,709	2,492	16.1	16.5	21.0	67,694
Mont.	181	199	219	16.4	19.0	14.0	2,991
Idaho	38	28	32	14.0	45.0	45.0	1,698
Wyo.	110	56	67	14.2	18.0	18.0	1,521
Colo.	853	596	715	16.6	24.0	25.0	13,902
N.Mex.	177	135	131	14.0	14.0	17.0	2,474
Ariz.	34	34	35	10.5	12.0	12.0	354
Utah	24	23	25	29.9	27.0	35.0	726
Nev.	3	2	2	31.4	27.0	35.0	87
Wash.	25	16	17	43.0	53.0	53.0	1,034
Oreg.	47	30	31	34.0	35.0	35.0	1,565
Calif.	73	65	65	32.2	33.0	33.0	2,342
U.S.	88,617	85,439	85,780	31.4	42.7	41.2	2,787,628
							3,650,548
							3,530,185

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

Corn for grain Oats Old wheat

State : Average : 1948 : 1949 : Average: 1948 : 1949 : Average: 1948 : 1949
:1938-47 : : :1938-47: : : :1938-47: : : :1938-47: : :
Thousand bushels

Maine	9	4	2	653	420	380	---	---	---
N.H.	17	8	6	47	40	24	---	---	---
Vt.	22	5	10	200	81	222	---	---	---
Mass.	51	69	49	20	18	30	---	---	---
R.I.	10	9	7	4	3	3	---	---	---
Conn.	73	56	50	16	18	26	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,143	956	2,461	4,618	2,267	4,531	815	649	996
N.J.	1,488	1,626	2,046	229	130	201	111	112	106
Pa.	9,250	10,117	17,156	3,958	3,178	4,955	1,586	1,395	1,377
Ohio	34,019	23,863	67,683	6,420	2,478	7,573	2,739	2,206	1,729
Ind.	48,378	38,450	96,159	5,979	4,219	6,542	1,453	1,084	770
Ill.	121,574	58,224	213,110	19,159	11,009	23,670	1,282	435	1,002
Mich.	10,196	6,572	16,653	9,433	5,722	8,501	2,430	1,937	1,814
Wis.	10,290	12,008	16,444	17,533	20,548	21,445	452	531	610
Minn.	45,903	28,639	92,222	30,888	24,500	41,268	4,523	2,476	1,203
Iowa	206,554	74,307	305,303	36,672	21,145	50,625	840	108	273
Mo.	33,706	19,829	66,320	7,266	5,720	7,775	1,469	1,222	1,178
N.Dak.	1,270	1,428	3,866	17,490	17,375	23,610	21,580	19,050	16,390
S.Dak.	19,910	12,434	51,639	16,966	17,192	33,361	6,640	8,044	8,063
Nebr.	54,327	30,681	124,903	9,360	10,028	15,276	6,449	5,870	2,075
Kans.	12,453	6,077	28,732	4,382	6,473	5,262	11,466	21,503	4,627
Del.	924	928	795	6	3	8	22	14	10
Md.	3,175	2,112	3,145	132	146	186	194	117	121
Va.	6,797	9,212	11,455	314	346	685	556	554	506
W.Va.	2,022	2,873	3,393	290	401	343	212	276	309
N.C.	11,553	17,387	15,996	665	1,366	677	477	696	302
S.C.	5,086	5,187	5,473	584	883	425	73	131	69
Ga.	8,394	8,817	8,411	558	483	275	118	101	60
Fla.	716	655	532	0	0	0	---	---	---
Ky.	13,826	14,204	27,449	218	314	275	208	130	52
Tenn.	12,032	13,545	18,807	278	305	393	178	182	161
Ala.	7,925	7,035	11,085	270	102	402	9	2	3
Miss.	6,284	5,107	9,448	370	250	330	1/ 5	14	9
Ark.	4,848	1,939	6,183	485	241	552	26	4	16
La.	1,970	1,160	2,315	149	134	179	---	---	---
Okla.	2,893	2,198	3,759	2,350	3,494	1,993	2,856	4,189	990
Tex.	6,456	3,798	4,681	3,402	1,562	1,139	1,286	3,728	563
Mont.	114	65	44	3,614	2,515	3,193	13,531	9,148	13,582
Idaho	241	115	171	1,024	573	630	2,771	1,517	2,075
Wyo.	99	25	22	814	940	871	694	1,055	350
Colo.	1,479	1,773	1,085	952	1,311	931	2,516	2,953	1,606
N.Mex.	348	348	180	86	56	104	243	565	174
Ariz.	68	55	62	10	17	16	9	6	6
Utah	9	5	1	231	317	123	677	647	448
Nev.	1	0	0	30	23	18	43	24	26
Wash.	37	16	41	912	545	629	1,561	648	793
Oreg.	123	76	75	1,031	811	600	1,347	648	974
Calif.	16	9	11	29	0	0	435	60	180
U.S.	708,080	423,006	1,259,444	210,599	169,707	270,264	93,882	94,511	65,598

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1-CONTINUED

Barley Rye Soybeans

State : Average: 1948 : 1949 : Average: 1948 : 1949 : Average: 1948 : 1949
: 1940-47: : 1940-47: : 1940-47: : 1943-47: : 1943-47:

Thousand bushels

Maine	12	17	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	12	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	525	349	358	33	11	24	53	11	8
N.J.	17	20	30	18	19	11	31	19	22
Pa.	316	406	593	95	39	30	52	20	31
Ohio	77	66	65	86	71	29	1,131	439	1,024
Ind.	94	66	45	146	50	42	1,212	556	780
Ill.	288	22	101	60	20	28	2,548	982	3,140
Mich.	966	448	806	150	67	218	179	26	57
Wis.	2,480	596	930	496	90	243	44	17	23
Minn.	6,938	1,292	5,120	914	74	277	321	276	781
Iowa	676	64	141	63	17	28	2,109	876	2,137
No.	216	145	180	32	16	42	510	495	636
N.Dak.	12,625	6,672	16,078	2,146	158	931	7	3	3
S.Dak.	8,656	4,726	12,918	1,811	534	706	22	32	39
Nebr.	4,958	1,541	2,026	816	207	315	21	14	28
Kans.	2,266	957	1,376	90	41	39	35	47	63
Del.	11	7	18	3	1	5	37	46	77
Md.	105	209	163	10	3	14	38	9	51
Va.	160	297	422	40	31	19	98	78	70
W.Va.	34	19	33	6	2	2	1	1	1
N.C.	55	108	72	22	17	11	221	105	89
S.C.	10	16	9	4	3	2	9	17	22
Ga.	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	2
Ky.	134	93	47	6	13	4	61	131	161
Tenn.	73	57	74	9	15	10	18	23	34
Ala.	1/ 2	0	1	--	--	--	18	7	10
Miss.	2	1	1	--	--	--	62	13	24
Ark.	5	0	1	--	--	--	111	51	103
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	14	10
Okla.	461	140	119	51	24	7	3	0	0
Tex.	354	214	47	6	21	10	--	--	--
Mont.	2,919	2,619	9,479	143	35	81	--	--	--
Idaho	1,445	1,395	1,350	11	1	5	--	--	--
Wyo.	570	835	946	52	9	7	--	--	--
Colo.	2,351	2,202	2,291	115	24	22	--	--	--
N.Mex.	61	49	113	6	2	1	--	--	--
Ariz.	46	4	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	732	711	357	4	2	2	--	--	--
Nev.	68	44	49	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	556	218	388	22	8	21	--	--	--
Oreg.	527	223	1,745	78	73	94	--	--	--
Calif.	368	87	923	1	1	1	--	--	--
U.S.	52,169	26,938	59,311	7,548	1,700	3,282	9,026	4,311	9,416

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Yield_per_acre</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Harvested</u>		For		Indi-	
	Average:	1948	harvest	Average:	1948	cated
	<u>:1938-47:</u>		<u>:1949</u>		<u>:1938-47:</u>	
	<u>Thousand acres</u>		<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Me.	89	68	92	37.7	43.0	3,639
N.H.	7	6	6	36.2	40.0	249
Vt.	46	40	42	32.1	37.0	1,507
Mass.	6	8	8	31.7	34.0	31.0
R.I.	1	1	1	31.1	33.0	29
Conn.	5	5	6	33.2	37.0	31
N.Y.	739	708	800	31.4	40.0	170
N.J.	45	41	44	29.1	35.0	1,480
Pa.	825	767	828	30.5	38.0	272
Ohio	1,092	1,202	1,286	36.4	45.0	2,924
Ind.	1,278	1,383	1,480	33.3	43.0	2,448
Ill.	3,401	3,874	3,920	38.2	45.0	51,450
Mich.	1,326	1,472	1,575	37.0	40.0	62,160
Wis.	2,555	2,867	2,924	40.0	44.0	175,560
Minn.	4,452	4,855	4,904	36.6	42.5	54,090
Iowa	5,266	5,921	6,099	34.8	45.0	119,884
Mo.	1,824	1,767	1,732	24.5	27.5	191,256
N.Dak.	2,092	2,219	1,842	28.6	28.0	45,032
S.Dak.	2,484	3,112	2,547	30.8	33.5	49,734
Nebr.	1,972	2,598	2,520	26.8	28.0	63,528
Kans.	1,499	1,144	972	24.0	23.0	60,480
Del.	4	5	7	29.6	35.0	23,328
Md.	38	40	48	30.4	33.5	210
Va.	125	146	168	25.4	33.5	1,340
W.Va.	73	60	65	24.4	29.0	5,544
N.C.	305	270	405	24.6	24.0	1,560
S.C.	633	528	660	24.2	23.0	12,150
Ga.	582	528	660	22.3	26.0	7,965
Fla.	23	21	18	16.0	19.0	17,490
Ky.	88	102	124	21.8	27.0	16,500
Tenn.	166	205	266	23.7	29.5	2,852
Ala.	203	217	221	21.8	26.5	7,315
Miss.	306	333	240	31.9	33.0	5,194
Ark.	269	283	260	26.3	32.5	7,440
La.	103	112	115	28.6	32.0	9,198
Okla.	1,356	949	788	20.1	17.5	3,335
Tex.	1,464	863	1,200	22.7	16.5	16,608
Mont.	384	324	265	32.2	36.5	16,154
Idaho	179	150	171	40.9	42.0	31,800
Wyo.	132	132	132	30.1	30.0	6,270
Colo.	184	194	223	30.7	32.0	6,156
N.Mex.	40	38	40	21.8	21.0	4,092
Ariz.	9	11	11	28.8	30.0	7,582
Utah	44	42	42	42.2	42.0	920
Nev.	7	9	9	40.2	41.0	330
Wash.	165	148	155	45.4	42.5	330
Oreg.	297	238	336	31.7	31.5	360
Calif.	162	185	172	29.4	30.0	6,045
U.S.	38,347	40,191	40,619	32.1	37.1	10,416
						4,644
						1,379,672

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For					
State	Average: 1948	harvest, : Average: 1948	Indic.	Average: 1948	Indic.		
	: 1928-47:	: 1942	: 1938-47:	: 1942	: 1938-47:		
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Me.	4	4	5	28.5	32.0	111	128
Vt.	4	2	2	26.0	29.0	26.0	58
N.Y.	118	86	80	26.0	32.0	20.8	3,090 2,752 1,600
N.J.	8	13	12	29.3	33.0	35.0	237 429 420
Pa.	119	114	132	30.4	34.5	36.0	3,568 3,933 4,752
Ohio	30	18	14	25.9	30.0	29.0	774 540 406
Ind.	48	24	23	24.0	27.0	26.0	1,171 648 598
Ill.	89	36	40	27.0	35.0	31.0	2,436 1,260 1,240
Mich.	168	140	125	29.7	32.0	32.0	5,016 4,480 4,000
Wis.	413	204	184	32.9	38.0	36.5	13,177 7,752 6,716
Minn.	1,334	1,219	1,048	26.2	28.0	28.0	35,477 34,132 29,344
Iowa	196	44	32	25.3	32.0	28.0	5,266 1,408 896
Mo.	126	80	84	20.2	25.0	24.0	2,547 2,000 2,016
N.Dak.	2,107	2,640	1,848	21.1	21.0	19.5	45,423 55,440 36,036
S.Dak.	1,639	1,518	1,032	20.3	23.0	15.0	33,186 34,914 15,480
Nebr.	1,116	472	363	19.1	19.5	19.0	21,398 9,204 6,897
Kans.	753	562	199	16.9	19.0	18.0	12,448 6,873 3,582
Del.	8	12	13	29.4	29.5	28.0	219 354 364
Md.	69	75	81	29.4	31.0	33.5	2,019 2,325 2,714
Va.	73	94	103	27.0	34.5	32.0	1,975 3,243 3,296
W. Va.	10	10	12	26.0	33.0	30.0	248 330 390
N.C.	32	34	36	23.7	23.5	27.0	764 799 972
S.C.	20	22	22	21.2	21.5	22.0	434 473 484
Ga.	1/ 7	5	5	1/19.5	20.0	20.5	1/ 138 100 102
Ky.	72	49	70	23.3	27.5	25.0	1,669 1,348 1,750
Tenn.	82	75	82	19.8	22.0	19.0	1,624 1,650 1,558
Ala.	1/ 3	2	2	1/18.9	19.0	24.0	1/ 57 38 48
Miss.	1/ 3	2	2	1/24.9	25.0	25.0	1/ 66 50 50
Ark.	10	5	5	17.3	20.5	18.0	166 102 90
Okla.	350	110	90	16.6	15.5	16.5	5,776 1,705 1,485
Tex.	240	122	131	16.8	15.5	19.0	4,125 1,891 2,489
Mont.	468	868	564	25.6	28.0	18.0	11,822 24,304 10,152
Idaho	294	341	290	35.6	36.0	30.0	10,448 12,276 8,700
Wyo.	112	172	163	29.5	27.5	31.0	3,335 4,730 5,053
Colo.	621	611	782	23.8	25.0	28.0	14,948 15,275 21,896
N.Mex.	29	27	30	20.5	21.0	25.0	587 567 750
Ariz.	59	160	136	34.0	40.0	40.0	2,058 6,400 5,440
Utah	113	116	116	44.1	44.0	46.5	4,995 5,104 5,394
Nev.	19	22	21	35.6	37.0	36.0	680 814 756
Wash.	164	125	90	35.6	34.5	27.0	5,997 4,312 2,430
Oreg.	246	389	311	31.4	34.5	30.0	7,872 13,420 9,330
Calif.	1,347	1,622	1,628	27.6	30.5	27.0	37,336 49,471 44,226
U.S.	12,720	12,046	10,019	24.0	26.3	24.4	304,741 317,037 244,104

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indiv.	Average	1948	Indiv.
	Average: 1948	harvest: Average: 1948	cated	Average: 1948	cated	1949
	: 1938-47:	: 1949	: 1938-47:	: 1949	: 1938-47:	: 1949
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	16	18	17	17.4	19.0	275
N.J.	16	13	11	16.9	17.5	265
Pa.	46	16	12	14.7	14.5	668
Ohio	52	20	14	16.5	18.0	869
Ind.	100	64	51	13.2	14.5	1,320
Ill.	60	61	60	12.6	15.5	768
Mich.	71	80	56	13.8	16.0	981
Wis.	147	92	92	11.2	12.0	1,705
Minn.	251	239	155	13.6	14.5	3,512
Iowa	32	18	12	15.0	15.5	494
Mo.	41	40	36	12.1	15.0	493
N.Dak.	543	388	225	11.9	12.0	6,546
S.Dak.	521	392	263	12.2	12.0	6,464
Nebr.	365	225	207	10.9	10.0	4,017
Kans.	82	34	20	10.7	11.5	878
Del.	14	20	16	13.3	11.5	126
Md.	18	21	19	14.4	13.0	260
Va.	39	32	29	12.8	15.0	495
W.Va.	5	2	2	12.0	13.0	60
N.C.	40	22	21	10.6	12.5	407
S.C.	18	9	8	9.5	8.5	172
Ga.	16	6	6	8.5	10.0	124
Ky.	24	26	30	12.7	15.0	314
Tenn.	37	30	25	9.9	11.0	363
Okla.	86	36	36	9.2	9.5	792
Tex.	19	30	35	9.4	7.0	177
Mont.	37	30	18	12.3	13.5	457
Idaho	6	4	3	14.6	13.0	14.0
Wyo.	17	7	7	10.2	7.0	12.0
Colo.	74	35	28	9.8	8.0	752
N.Mex.	3	5	4	9.8	11.0	13.0
Utah	7	7	7	10.0	10.0	9.5
Wash.	20	18	13	11.6	13.0	9.0
Oreg.	36	38	33	13.8	14.5	12.5
Calif.	12	17	15	11.7	12.0	13.0
U.S.	2,874	2,097	1,586	12.1	12.6	35,109
						26,383
						19,735

RICE

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Indiv.	Average	1948	Indiv.
	Average: 1948	harvest: Average: 1948	cated	Average: 1948	cated	1949
	: 1938-47:	: 1949	: 1938-47:	: 1949	: 1938-47:	: 1949
	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ark.	253	376	387	49.0	52.5	49.0
La.	556	619	600	39.0	38.0	36.0
Tex.	357	512	517	46.6	45.0	47.0
Calif.	192	236	290	66.8	63.0	73.0
U.S.	1,357	1,743	1,794	46.6	46.6	48.0
						62,944
						81,170
						86,032

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Planted		Acreage		Harvested		For harvest, 1949
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948		
	Thousand acres						
Ind.	12	4	4	12	4	4	4
Ill.	19	5	5	19	5	5	5
Wis.	5	1	1	5	1	1	1
Minn.	29	9	9	29	9	9	9
Iowa	58	8	9	58	8	9	9
Mo.	302	183	141	297	179	138	
N.Dak.	120	49	49	114	48	48	
S.Dak.	797	152	164	720	149	156	
Nebr.	996	379	379	934	366	366	
Kans.	3,268	2,436	2,387	2,988	2,369	2,298	
Va.	10	13	10	9	9	7	
W.Va.	2	2	2	2	2	2	
N.C.	27	45	40	27	45	40	
S.C.	32	35	32	32	35	32	
Ga.	58	54	51	58	54	51	
Ky.	40	24	21	39	24	21	
Tenn.	59	42	43	59	42	43	
Ala.	71	119	116	70	116	113	
Miss.	59	51	37	58	50	36	
Ark.	115	95	75	113	93	74	
La.	12	9	9	12	9	9	
Oklahoma	2,040	11,578	1,420	1,891	1,475	1,342	
Tex.	7,184	7,324	5,741	6,803	6,958	5,588	
Mont.	8	4	3	8	4	3	
Wyo.	19	4	4	16	4	4	
Colo.	770	500	575	662	479	551	
N.Mex.	506	476	455	439	438	415	
Ariz.	52	90	105	50	88	102	
Calif.	138	122	92	136	122	92	
U.S.	16,810	13,813	11,979	15,660	13,185	11,559	

1/Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including syrup.

HOPS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production 1/		Indicated 1949		
	Harvested	For harvest, 1948	Average 1938-47	1948	Indicated 1949	Average 1938-47			
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	1949	1948	1949			
Wash.	8,340	12,900	12,900	1,830	11,760	1,700	15,086	22,704	21,930
Oreg.	19,210	17,700	14,800	890	890	900	17,109	15,755	13,320
Calif.	7,950	9,200	9,200	1,497	1,235	1,590	11,951	11,362	13,800
U.S.	36,500	39,900	36,900	1,238	1,262	1,329	44,146	49,819	49,050

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALL HAY

State:	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For harvest,	Average	1948	Indicated	Indicated
	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949	1949	1949
	Thousand acres			Tons		Thousand tons
Maine	895	879	880	0.96	1.00	855
N.H.	370	371	367	1.15	1.20	424
Vt.	987	1,047	1,059	1.36	1.53	1,349
Mass.	371	372	375	1.53	1.76	569
R.I.	36	36	37	1.37	1.47	49
Conn.	293	295	294	1.51	1.66	442
N.Y.	3,948	3,922	3,923	1.46	1.61	5,770
N.J.	258	246	262	1.60	1.77	414
Pa.	2,428	2,348	2,395	1.43	1.46	3,470
Ohio	2,552	2,448	2,482	1.46	1.44	3,714
Ind.	1,929	1,675	1,601	1.37	1.36	2,639
Ill.	2,860	2,376	2,254	1.42	1.50	4,071
Mich.	2,738	2,632	2,632	1.38	1.37	3,785
Wis.	4,068	4,048	3,971	1.71	1.36	6,946
Minn.	4,409	3,751	3,709	1.48	1.37	6,522
Iowa	3,545	2,964	3,200	1.59	1.37	5,629
Mo.	3,501	3,625	3,500	1.14	1.32	4,012
N.Dak.	3,110	3,227	3,137	.96	.92	2,991
S.Dak.	3,137	4,159	4,332	.83	.83	2,638
Nebr.	3,798	4,272	4,351	.98	1.03	3,759
Kans.	1,600	1,948	1,986	1.50	1.83	4,382
Del.	74	72	72	1.30	1.33	96
Md.	437	463	467	1.32	1.38	575
Va.	1,328	1,414	1,395	1.12	1.29	1,490
W.Va.	781	802	816	1.20	1.31	937
N.C.	1,215	1,230	1,179	.99	1.04	1,201
S.C.	530	500	495	.76	.92	441
Ga.	1,373	1,400	1,183	.54	.57	736
Fla.	118	127	105	.54	.54	64
Ky.	1,724	1,712	1,733	1.29	1.28	2,238
Tenn.	1,902	1,742	1,816	1.16	1.16	2,209
Ala.	1,034	870	802	.74	.80	759
Miss.	906	761	720	1.21	1.33	1,099
Ark.	1,360	1,347	1,254	1.10	1.40	1,521
La.	328	324	300	1.22	1.14	1,30
Oklahoma	1,272	1,446	1,318	1.21	1.39	1,40
Tex.	1,451	1,505	1,371	.97	.87	1,05
Mont.	2,082	2,368	2,447	1.21	1.24	1,423
Idaho	1,158	1,085	1,105	2.08	2.17	2,521
Wyo.	1,030	1,081	1,127	1.15	.96	2,402
Colo.	1,415	1,400	1,414	1.53	1.70	1,241
N.Mex.	217	213	209	2.09	2.34	1,20
Ariz.	271	229	257	2.23	2.36	1,141
Utah	572	547	563	1.99	2.07	1,134
Nev.	411	438	442	1.45	1.48	1,134
Wash.	923	832	857	1.92	2.11	647
Oreg.	1,106	1,118	1,115	1.74	1.79	1,043
Calif.	1,944	1,949	2,046	2.83	2.93	1,352
U.S.	73,966	73,616	73,360	1.34	1.36	5,718

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

PASTURE

	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Condition July 1
	Harvested	For	Indiv.	Indiv.
State	Average: 1948	harvested: 1948	Average: 1948	Av.: 1948
	: 1938-47	: 1949	: 1938-47	: 1949

	Thousand acres	Tons	Thousand tons	Percent
Maine	5	4	1,42	1.35
N.H.	4	4	2,00	2.35
Vt.	22	29	2,11	2.30
Mass.	11	12	2,23	2.35
R.I.	1	1	2,26	2.40
Conn.	22	28	2,41	2.40
N.Y.	396	345	1,96	2.10
N.J.	68	62	2,13	2.30
Pa.	288	268	1,90	1.95
Ohio	456	367	1,96	1.95
Ind.	427	391	1,85	1.85
Ill.	510	563	2,30	2.35
Mich.	1,202	1,036	1,129	1.56
Wis.	1,047	1,053	1,369	2.18
Minn.	1,178	880	1,091	2.01
Iowa	901	702	1,046	2.23
Mo.	282	336	349	2.54
N.Dak.	160	218	251	1.37
S.Dak.	303	457	544	1.45
Nebr.	781	1,044	1,138	1.81
Kans.	704	1,026	1,036	1.98
Del.	5	7	2,20	2.25
Md.	45	55	2,00	2.05
Va.	66	105	118	2.10
W.Va.	47	57	59	2.06
N.C.	11	39	51	2.06
S.C.	--	--	--	--
Ga.	4	4	1.74	1.85
Fla.	--	--	--	--
Ky.	217	264	272	2.11
Tenn.	111	176	195	2.24
Ala.	6	16	20	1.66
Miss.	61	51	41	2.24
Ark.	101	107	102	2.38
La.	24	18	19	2.11
Okla.	307	421	387	1.91
Tex.	120	130	140	2.55
Mont.	700	774	805	1.65
Idaho	799	757	772	2.45
Wyo.	346	320	320	1.68
Colo.	634	624	605	2.07
N.Mex.	137	136	132	2.72
Ariz.	200	176	201	2.52
Utah	427	380	388	2.22
Nev.	107	106	110	2.44
Wash.	312	296	299	2.43
Oreg.	275	244	251	2.58
Calif.	898	925	953	4.38
U.S.	14,731	15,014	16,719	2.18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	Average	harvest	1948	1948	cated	cated
	1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1949	1938-47
	Thousands acres			Tons		Thousands tons
Ohio	1,9	8	7	1/1.18	1.20	1/11
Ind.	92	88	92	1.09	1.10	101
Ill.	104	105	110	1.05	1.15	111
Mo.	1,245	1,595	1,515	1.02	1.20	1,270
Kans.	1/70	89	105	1/1.06	1.25	1/75
Del.	12	19	18	1.09	1.15	13
Md.	29	50	50	1.10	1.15	33
Va.	441	501	476	1.04	1.15	459
W. Va.	24	19	18	1.06	1.10	26
N. C.	437	503	493	1.09	1.10	478
S. C.	144	266	279	.88	1.00	130
Ga.	143	220	220	.85	.95	121
Ky.	742	716	752	1.15	1.10	856
Tenn.	1,193	1,052	1,115	1.08	1.05	1,297
Ala.	113	109	109	.84	.95	95
Miss.	250	321	311	1.18	1.30	330
Ark.	614	776	737	.96	1.25	595
La.	87	115	104	1.24	1.05	108
Oklahoma	1/59	117	125	1/1.00	1.40	1.20
U. S.	5,823	6,669	6,636	1.06	1.14	6,152
1/ Short-time average.						
				W.H.D. HAY		

WILD HAY

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested		For	Average	Indi-	Average
	Average	1948	harvest	1938-47	cated	1948
	: 1938-47	: 1949	:	: 1949	:	: 1949
	Thousand acres		Tons		Thousand tons	
Wis.	134	130	130	1.19	1.00	1.00
Minn.	1,401	1,230	1,181	1.11	1.05	1.05
Iowa	112	90	90	1.18	1.15	1.15
Mo.	149	150	142	1.14	1.30	1.30
N.Dak.	2,205	2,495	2,420	.86	.85	.75
S.Dak.	2,478	3,532	3,603	.72	.70	.65
Nebr.	2,744	3,012	3,012	.72	.65	.85
Kans.	633	632	657	1.08	1.25	1.20
Ark.	130	194	175	1.05	1.35	1.10
Okla.	418	409	438	1.10	1.25	1.25
Tex.	182	175	175	1.04	.85	1.10
Mont.	782	862	922	.88	.90	.70
Idaho	135	153	153	1.11	1.00	1.10
Wyo.	477	490	51 ¹ / ₂	.84	.60	.90
Colo.	424	451	469	.96	1.10	1.10
N.Mex.	19	17	18	.79	.75	.90
Ariz.	4	3	3	.85	.85	.85
Utah	38	105	110	1.20	1.20	1.25
Nev.	248	267	267	1.05	1.05	1.15
Wash.	45	48	50	1.18	1.30	1.10
Oreg.	252	330	330	1.14	1.25	1.10
Calif.	176	172	172	1.25	1.45	1.20
22. States	13,291	14,247	15,031	.89	.86	.86
					11,855	12,848
						12,976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans			Acreage grown alone for all purposes			
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Harvested 1938-47	Average 1948	1949	For harvest 1948	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thousand acres			
N.Y.	16	6	5	10	5	4	--	--	--	--
N.J.	34	22	26	10	11	12	--	--	--	--
Pa.	82	46	44	22	16	18	--	--	--	--
Ohio	1,055	940	912	844	908	862	--	--	--	--
Ind.	1,507	1,544	1,467	1,128	1,451	1,335	18	3	2	
Ill.	3,401	3,425	3,254	2,852	3,271	3,108	143	35	42	
Mich.	145	70	70	91	65	60	--	--	--	
Wis.	126	40	52	34	15	20	--	--	--	
Minn.	407	863	759	293	844	729	--	--	--	
Iowa	1,660	1,605	1,332	1,345	1,541	1,305	--	--	--	
Mo.	668	823	823	434	795	795	61	28	25	
N.Dak.	1/ 8	9	14	1/ 6	7	12	--	--	--	
S.Dak.	1/18	33	33	1/16	31	31	--	--	--	
Nebr.	31	26	17	23	23	16	--	--	--	
Kans.	177	188	229	139	167	213	24	37	31	
Del.	57	60	63	33	41	44	--	--	--	
Md.	79	65	63	28	33	33	6	3	3	
Va.	152	140	147	68	106	117	43	17	18	
W.Va.	41	14	16	1	1	1	--	--	--	
N.C.	376	384	353	212	264	268	132	55	55	
S.C.	40	60	65	12	22	23	344	144	130	
Ga.	90	70	58	12	15	14	313	170	184	
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	25	26	
Ky.	181	194	213	59	121	136	33	15	15	
Tenn.	205	217	228	39	67	64	81	30	38	
Ala.	271	176	150	23	51	54	158	90	90	
Miss.	327	261	235	79	133	116	189	77	73	
Ark.	303	312	306	179	264	254	240	83	76	
La.	114	119	109	26	35	32	95	55	55	
Okla.	20	16	19	6	8	10	113	62	70	
Tex.	21	5	5	--	--	--	432	186	177	
U.S.	11,607	11,733	11,067	8,025	10,311	9,686	2,459	1,115	1,110	

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage			For harvest, 1949	
	Planted				
	Average 1942-47	1948	1949	Average 1942-47	1948
				Thousand acres	40
Oklahoma	80	70	55	54	55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEANUTS

Acreage for all purposes

State	Grown alone		Interplanted		Equivalent solid		2/
	Average:	1948 1/	Average:	1948 1/	Average:	1948 1/	
	1238-47	1949	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949	

Thousands acres

Va.	154	166	144	---	---	154	166	144
N.C.	291	314	254	3	2	292	315	255
Tenn.	8	5	6	---	---	8	5	6
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>405</u>
S.C.	35	29	29	3	2	37	30	30
Ga.	1,142	1,418	1,106	461	260	1,373	1,548	1,236
Fla.	248	280	252	195	123	128	346	316
Ala.	582	538	473	83	24	14	624	550
Miss.	35	19	17	3	4	4	36	21
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,042</u>	<u>2,284</u>	<u>1,827</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>2,415</u>	<u>2,491</u>
Ark.	48	13	13	3	---	49	13	13
La.	27	10	10	2	1	1	28	10
Okla.	198	312	200	6	12	8	201	318
Tex.	691	807	638	22	24	20	702	819
N. Mex.	3/8	9	8	---	---	3/8	9	8
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>1,162</u>
U.S.	3,466	3,920	3,150	782	452	439	3,856	4,146

1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres. 3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

Acreage harvested 1/ Yield per acre Production

State	Average		1948 2/	Average	1948 2/	Average	1948 2/
	1948	1938-47		1938-47		1938-47	

Thousands acres

Va.	151	164	1,168	1,450	176,183	237,800	Thousands pounds
N.C.	274	295	1,124	1,175	305,596	346,625	
Tenn.	8	5	760	800	6,065	4,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>487,844</u>	<u>588,425</u>	
S.C.	29	26	601	700	17,332	18,200	
Ga.	912	1,169	696	700	629,377	818,300	
Fla.	96	110	629	775	60,450	85,250	
Ala.	424	449	668	790	281,976	354,710	
Miss.	25	15	364	400	9,036	6,000	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>998,672</u>	<u>1,282,460</u>	
Ark.	20	8	363	450	7,147	3,600	
La.	10	3	336	335	3,562	1,005	
Okla.	166	306	472	500	75,851	153,000	
Tex.	596	752	454	400	265,706	300,800	
N. Mex.	3/8	9	3/1,022	1,020	3/7,706	9,180	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>1,078</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>359,202</u>	<u>467,585</u>	
U.S.	2,718	3,311	692	706	1,845,718	2,338,470	

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised. 3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Yield_per_acre</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Harvested</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Indi-</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Indi-</u>
	<u>Average:</u>	<u>harvest:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>cated</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>cated</u>
	<u>:1938-47:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>	<u>:1938-47:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>	<u>:1938-47:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>
	<u>Thousand acres</u>		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Thousand bags</u>	<u>2/</u>
Maine	7	8	7	1,018	900	1,040
New York	128	170	165	971	1,280	950
Michigan	535	504	509	832	880	850
Minnesota	4	1	1	539	650	600
Total N.E.	678	683	682	857	929	876
Nebraska	43	83	80	1,474	1,800	1,600
Montana	25	29	29	1,256	1,250	1,200
Idaho	127	146	149	1,571	1,760	1,650
Wyoming	78	95	91	1,298	1,400	1,370
Washington	3	5	6	1,082	1,500	1,500
Total N.W.	278	358	355	1,439	1,629	1,528
Colorado	312	324	292	601	720	750
New Mexico	196	157	140	308	280	350
Arizona	14	14	12	491	475	450
Utah	6	13	14	628	710	600
Total S. W.	530	508	458	497	569	615
California						
Standard Lima	92	70	92	1,274	1,776	1,450
Baby Lima	66	75	78	1,458	1,441	1,450
Other	194	223	190	1,188	1,389	1,300
Total Calif.	353	368	360	1,263	1,473	1,371
United States	1,839	1,917	1,855	919	1,087	1,032

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS DRY FIELD 1/

State	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Yield_per_acre</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>Harvested</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Average:</u>	<u>Indi-</u>	<u>Average:</u>	<u>Indi-</u>
	<u>Average:</u>	<u>harvest:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1938-47:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1948</u>
	<u>:1938-47:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>	<u>:1938-47:</u>	<u>:1949:</u>
	<u>Thousand acres</u>		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Thousand bags</u>	<u>2/</u>
Minn.	3/ 5	3	2 3/ 854	900	850	3/ 39
N. Dak.	3/ 14	4	4 3/ 1,128	1,200	1,150	3/ 160
Mont.	32	9	9 1,165	1,250	900	374
Idaho	130	68	110 1,224	1,200	800	1,653
Wyo.	3/ 2	2	2 3/ 1,118	1,200	900	3/ 24
Colo.	20	20	28 852	1,000	950	170
Wash.	210	150	189 1,302	1,300	800	2,850
Oreg.	23	18	16 1,348	1,300	650	316
Calif.	3/ 21	18	18 3/ 988	960	1,000	3/ 204
U.S.	442	292	378 1,231	1,227	821	5,620

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

FLAXSEED

SORGO FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage			State	Acreage		
	Harvested	For	Average		Harvested	For	Average
Ind.	2	1	1	Ga.	18	11	10
Ill.	2	1	1	Ky.	13	7	6
Wis.	1	1	1	Tenn.	17	9	9
Iowa	3	2	2	Ala.	30	13	10
Mo.	8	5	4	Miss.	24	17	12
Kans.	2	2	2	Ark.	18	11	8
Va.	3	2	2	La.	3	2	2
W. Va.	2	2	2	Okla.	5	2	2
N.C.	12	10	9	Tex.	12	5	5
S.C.	11	7	6	U.S.	186	110	94

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CRCP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		Indi- cated Average: 1948	Indi- cated Average: 1949	Indi- cated Average: 1949
	Harvested	For harvest: 1949	Average: 1938-47	1948	1949	1948			
	Acres			Pounds		Thousands pounds			
Mass.	6,100	8,200	8,500	1,545	1,510	1,438	9,423	12,378	12,227
Conn.	16,890	20,600	20,700	1,335	1,317	1,277	22,555	27,120	26,426
N.Y.	900	500	500	1,345	1,300	1,300	1,215	650	650
Pa.	34,050	38,900	38,500	1,433	1,575	1,452	48,934	61,275	55,888
Ohio	23,540	19,000	19,000	1,036	1,432	1,229	24,165	27,200	23,360
Ind.	10,130	9,600	10,300	1,084	1,497	1,249	10,957	14,370	12,860
Wis.	22,980	19,900	18,700	1,465	1,444	1,500	33,653	28,738	28,050
Minn.	610	500	400	1,210	1,250	1,250	738	625	500
Mo.	6,030	5,100	5,400	1,015	1,150	1,150	6,109	5,865	6,210
Kans.	320	200	200	984	1,000	1,050	310	200	210
Md.	40,700	46,600	50,000	765	750	775	31,551	34,950	38,750
Va.	129,340	113,200	119,700	989	1,270	1,142	128,170	143,790	136,725
W.Va.	2,950	2,900	3,200	967	1,375	1,250	2,853	3,988	4,000
N.C.	663,140	604,300	641,000	1,025	1,252	1,242	685,066	756,684	706,310
S.C.	111,900	104,000	110,000	1,035	1,265	1,300	117,124	131,560	143,000
Ga.	89,890	82,900	90,900	978	1,155	1,249	88,358	95,763	113,512
Fla.	21,090	20,100	22,400	908	1,037	1,045	19,045	20,846	23,416
Ky.	361,960	351,200	359,000	1,012	1,329	1,279	368,552	466,853	459,115
Tenn.	110,360	106,200	106,700	1,068	1,396	1,345	119,098	148,275	143,560
Ala.	390	400	400	810	900	1,100	312	360	440
La.	440	300	400	436	800	550	189	240	220
U.S.	1,654,210	1,554,600	1,625,900	1,033	1,275	1,246	1,718,375	1,981,730	2,025,429

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage		Harvested	For harvest: 1948	Acres
	Planted	1948	1949	1938-47	1949
Ohio	11,030	15,000	7,000	10,920	15,000
Ind.	12,850	13,100	9,800	12,820	13,100
Ill.	13,720	28,800	18,700	13,400	28,600
Mich.	2,640	3,000	1,000	2,440	2,800
Iowa	39,650	25,000	20,000	37,510	25,000
Mo.	9,580	11,000	7,000	8,970	11,000
Nebr.	7,760	5,000	3,000	7,350	5,000
Kans.	4,420	2,700	2,500	3,990	2,600
Ky.	5,620	15,500	9,000	5,570	15,500
Oklahoma	2/14,000	27,000	8,000	2/12,286	24,000
Tex.	6,400	5,500	4,100	5,665	5,500
Calif.	2,110	1,000	1,000	2,070	1,000
U.S.	125,360	152,600	91,100	119,305	149,100

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
CROP REPORT
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested	Yield per acre	Production		
				Average 1948	For harvest 1949	Indicated 1949
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:						
Virginia	11	98,700	93,000	967	1,100	95,809
North Carolina	11	255,700	233,000	954	1,170	246,663
Total Old Belt	11	354,400	320,000	957	1,201	342,472
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	323,000	290,000	1,067	1,290	346,606
North Carolina	13	75,550	71,000	1,058	1,260	80,446
South Carolina	13	111,900	104,000	1,100	1,300	117,124
Total South Carolina Belt	13	187,450	175,000	1,044	1,263	1,268
Georgia	14	88,950	82,000	90	1,250	87,410
Florida	14	17,600	16,400	18,400	1,155	15,620
Alabama	14	310	300	400	1,016	1,000
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	107,060	98,800	106,800	802	900
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	971,910	883,800	941,800	1,011	1,233
CLASS 2, FLUE-CURED:						
Total Virginia Belt	21	16,350	11,000	10,400	899	1,145
Kentucky	22	14,890	11,000	10,100	936	1,150
Tennessee	22	33,230	23,800	21,400	995	1,200
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	48,120	34,800	31,500	977	1,184
Kentucky	23	17,300	13,600	13,200	942	1,160
Tennessee	23	4,150	3,000	2,800	962	1,150
Total Henderson Stemming Belt	23	21,450	16,600	16,000	946	1,158
Total All Flue-Cured Types	24	390	200	200	922	1,050
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:						
Ohio	31	14,070	12,800	13,400	984	1,350
Indiana	31	9,870	9,500	10,200	1,086	1,500
Missouri	31	6,030	5,100	5,400	1,015	1,150
Kansas	31	320	200	230	984	1,040
Virginia	31	11,320	12,200	12,700	1,312	1,750
West Virginia	31	2,950	2,900	3,200	967	1,375
North Carolina	31	8,890	10,300	11,000	1,240	1,680
Kentucky	31	287,800	303,000	312,000	1,020	1,355
Tennessee	31	68,900	76,000	79,000	1,110	1,475
Total Burley Belt	31	250,230	252,000	247,100	1,038	1,395
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	40,700	46,600	50,000	1,758	1,750
Total All Air-cured	31-32	265,930	276,800	247,100	1,024	1,353

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
as of July 1, 1949

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested	For harvest	Average 1938-47	Yield per acre	Production				
						1948	1949	Indicated 1949	Average 1938-47	Indicated 1949
3B Dark Air-cured					Pounds				Thousands pounds	
Indiana	35	250	100	968	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,43	1,20
Kentucky	35	16,120	12,700	13,200	1,020	1,200	1,200	1,200	15,240	15,840
Tennessee	35	4,580	3,400	3,500	1,016	1,225	1,200	1,200	4,165	4,200
Total One Sucker	35	20,950	16,200	16,800	1,018	1,205	1,139	1,139	19,325	20,150
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	35	15,450	10,700	10,700	1,018	1,160	1,150	1,150	15,182	11,845
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	2,970	3,000	3,000	1,020	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,835	3,330
Total All Dark Air-cured	37	39,350	29,900	30,700	1,003	1,163	1,151	1,151	39,207	34,772
CLASS 4, CIGAR WRAPPER										35,325
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	33,670	38,400	38,000	1,332	1,575	1,450	1,450	48,345	60,480
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	9,470	6,200	5,600	1,113	1,600	1,300	1,300	10,271	9,920
Total Cigar Binder Types	41-44	17,43,280	44,600	43,600	1,356	1,578	1,431	1,431	58,773	70,400
CLASS 5, CIGAR WRAPPER										62,380
1 Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,578	1,700	1,550	1,550	158	170
Conn. Connecticut	51	7,960	9,200	9,200	1,557	1,600	1,500	1,500	12,384	14,720
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,060	9,300	9,300	1,557	1,601	1,501	1,501	12,542	14,890
Massachusetts	52	4,820	5,800	6,000	1,672	1,740	1,620	1,620	8,080	10,092
Connecticut	52	2,680	3,200	3,300	1,576	1,620	1,540	1,540	4,219	5,184
Total Conn. Valley Havana										5,082
New York	52	7,500	9,000	9,300	1,636	1,697	1,592	1,592	12,299	15,276
Pennsylvania	53	900	500	500	1,345	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,215	650
Total N.Y.&Pa. Havana Seed	53	380	500	500	1,552	1,590	1,575	1,575	589	795
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,280	1,000	1,000	1,409	1,445	1,438	1,438	1,804	1,445
Wisconsin	55	11,860	8,200	8,300	1,448	1,450	1,500	1,500	17,162	11,890
Minnesota	55	11,120	11,700	10,400	1,482	1,440	1,500	1,500	16,491	16,848
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	610	500	400	1,210	1,250	1,250	1,250	738	625
Georgia	55	11,730	12,200	10,800	1,468	1,432	1,491	1,491	17,229	17,473
Florida	56	170	---	---	903	---	---	---	163	---
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	400	100	100	943	700	850	850	411	70
Total Ga.-Fla. Binder Types	56	570	100	100	932	700	850	850	574	70
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										85
Massachusetts	61	1,180	2,300	2,400	1,006	920	980	980	1,186	2,116
Conn. Connecticut	61	6,250	8,200	8,200	949	880	920	920	5,952	7,216
Total Conn. Valley Shade	61	7,430	10,500	10,600	958	1,013	934	934	7,138	9,332
Georgia	62	710	900	900	1,013	1,170	1,125	1,125	720	1,053
Florida	62	2,810	3,600	3,900	1,045	1,170	1,170	1,170	2,922	4,212
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,520	4,500	4,800	1,039	1,170	1,161	1,161	3,642	5,265
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	10,950	15,000	15,400	984	973	1,005	1,005	10,760	14,597
Total All Cigar Types	61-62	95,230	99,400	97,800	1,376	1,469	1,398	1,398	131,162	146,041
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										136,681
Louisiana Perique	72	440	300	400	436	800	800	800	189	240
United States	71	1,654,210	1,554,600	1,653,900	1,033	1,033	1,246	1,246	1,718,375	1,981,730
I										2,025,429

July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Production 2/

Area and State	Average	1947	1948	Indicated
				1949
<u>Eastern States:</u>				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	717	930	949	1,080
New Hampshire	721	838	612	977
Vermont	626	3/ 799	774	944
Massachusetts	2,488	2,864	2,194	3,074
Rhode Island	218	187	143	228
Connecticut	1,256	3/ 1,273	824	1,000
New York	14,620	3/15,045	3/11,750	17,150
New Jersey	2,655	1,935	1,364	2,860
Pennsylvania	7,598	6,612	4,520	8,250
Total North Atlantic	30,899	30,483	23,130	35,863
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	714	334	382	585
Maryland	1,603	938	923	1,703
Virginia	9,664	5,072	8,240	8,670
West Virginia	3,946	2,820	2,750	3,534
North Carolina	958	763	976	480
Total South Atlantic	16,885	9,932	13,276	14,972
Total Eastern States	47,783	40,415	36,406	50,835
North Central:				
Ohio	3,875	3/ 3,038	1,936	4,440
Indiana	1,344	3/ 1,439	1,018	1,575
Illinois	3,045	4,187	2,401	3,792
Michigan	6,840	3/ 6,400	4,830	9,890
Wisconsin	704	799	642	571
Minnesota	186	3/ 272	53	286
Iowa	175	108	131	149
Missouri	1,229	1,630	865	1,350
Nebraska	193	88	102	100
Kansas	626	3/ 755	376	665
Total North Central	18,217	18,766	12,354	22,318
South Central:				
Kentucky	269	276	250	360
Tennessee	339	396	273	357
Arkansas	575	756	567	612
Total South Central	1,183	1,428	1,090	1,329
Total Central States	19,400	20,194	13,444	24,147
Western States:				
Montana	258	3/ 238	3/ 214	149
Idaho	2,092	3/ 2,075	3/ 1,450	1,533
Colorado	1,524	3/ 1,568	3/ 1,395	1,562
New Mexico	717	3/ 620	3/ 750	788
Utah	477	3/ 505	450	415
Washington	28,034	3/33,480	3/25,760	30,340
Oregon	2,871	3/ 2,364	2,668	2,800
California	7,959	11,082	5,870	8,512
Total Western States	43,931	52,432	38,557	46,092
Total 35 States	111,114	113,041	88,407	121,081

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1947 - Connecticut, 25; New York, 451; Ohio, 91; Indiana, 30; Illinois, 375; Michigan, 200; Minnesota, 14; Nebraska, 3; Kansas, 23; Arkansas, 113; Montana, 29; Idaho, 58; California, 1,125; 1948 - Virginia, 86; Nebraska, 10; Montana, 32; New Mexico, 38; Oregon, 100.

3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): 1947 - Vermont, 16; Connecticut, 25; New York, 438; Ohio, 152; Indiana, 70; Michigan, 55; Minnesota, 28; Kansas, 37; Montana, 21; Idaho, 104; Colorado, 232; New Mexico, 37; Utah, 65; Washington, 670; Oregon, 20; 1948 - New York, 294; Montana, 41; Idaho, 50; Colorado, 76; New Mexico, 45; Washington, 76.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

Production 1/

State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
-------	--------------------	------	------	-------------------

- Thousand bushels -

N.H.	13	22	14	31
Mass.	55	85	68	69
R.I.	15	13	14	14
Conn.	126	160	139	136
N.Y.	1,340	1,440	1,114	1,309
N.J.	1,388	1,617	1,175	1,771
Pa.	1,920	1,920	2,182	2,138
Ohio	843	1,020	780	1,054
Ind.	413	725	559	745
Ill.	1,524	2,413	1,428	2,280
Mich.	3,444	4,300	3,250	4,125
Mo.	671	1,288	752	855
Kans.	60	12	160	174
Del.	369	171	402	458
Md.	531	425	533	672
Va.	1,490	1,680	1,209	1,953
W.Va.	497	388	530	490
N.C.	2,220	2,905	1,646	1,505
S.C.	3,671	6,630	3,160	2,739
Ga.	5,358	5,810	2,812	2,340
Fla.	90	64	92	70
Ky.	642	783	462	624
Tenn.	939	1,209	428	450
Ala.	1,441	1,525	1,298	840
Miss.	894	854	840	602
Ark.	2,188	2,220	2,482	2,376
La.	296	270	330	280
Okla.	443	464	280	623
Tex.	1,728	1,696	1,140	2,310
Idaho	296	357	324	377
Colo.	1,868	2,106	1,922	2,056
N.Mex.	179	94	74	196
Utah	736	933	821	756
Wash.	2,244	2,817	2,210	2,937
Oreg.	601	851	595	860
Calif., all	28,273	33,003	30,127	36,045
Clingstone 2/	17,372	21,377	20,835	24,544
Freestone	10,901	11,626	9,292	11,501
U.S. 3/	68,947	82,270	65,352	76,250

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

Production 1/

State	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
-------	--------------------	------	------	-------------------

Thousand bushels

Mass.	50	73	38	55
Conn.	55	48	34	42
N.Y.	945	980	384	1,129
Pa.	379	262	255	330
Ohio	322	229	178	238
Ind.	173	154	142	182
Ill.	388	402	330	427
Mich.	856	650	300	975
Mo.	225	216	170	182
Kans.	93	98	135	128
Va.	314	280	252	151
W.Va.	91	46	90	76
N.C.	301	298	209	153
S.C.	136	127	108	68
Ga.	392	385	385	204
Fla.	165	194	214	178
Ky.	168	134	118	100
Tenn.	212	183	86	80
Ala.	317	288	288	194
Miss.	362	350	360	210
Ark.	178	204	236	180
La.	200	207	240	225
Okla.	159	209	142	232
Tex.	393	402	236	451
Idaho	62	70	61	65
Colorado	189	232	155	198
Utah	163	205	140	202
Wash., all	7,237	8,305	5,555	7,221
Bartlett	5,327	6,156	3,780	5,396
Other	1,900	2,149	1,775	1,825
Oreg., all	4,531	5,724	4,825	5,558
Bartlett	1,343	1,975	1,861	2,433
Other	2,628	3,749	2,964	3,120
Calif., all	11,530	14,376	10,668	14,251
Bartlett	10,059	12,334	9,418	12,418
Other	1,471	2,042	1,250	1,833
U.S.	27,30,832	35,312	26,334	33,685

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			Indicated 1949
	Average	1947	1948	
	1938-47			
T o n s				
N.Y.	53,470	60,000	65,200	53,000
N.J.	2,150	1,900	1,300	2,100
Pa.	15,960	18,100	17,200	16,300
Ohio	15,650	15,400	11,000	15,800
Ind.	2,300	2,400	2,100	2,600
Ill.	3,450	3,200	3,100	3,300
Mich.	32,570	42,500	27,000	36,900
Iowa	2,990	2,600	3,100	3,400
Mo.	4,970	3,800	3,800	3,600
Kans.	2,280	1,900	2,400	2,400
Va.	1,760	1,800	2,300	2,200
W.Va.	1,245	900	1,500	1,700
N.C.	5,190	5,600	5,600	4,900
S.C.	1,130	1,100	1,100	900
Ga.	1,970	2,600	2,900	2,400
Ark.	8,610	12,600	11,100	10,300
Ariz.	990	1,100	800	1,000
Wash.	14,740	21,400	24,000	21,600
Oreg.	1,780	1,500	1,400	1,400
Calif., all	2,547,600	2/2,836,000	2,857,000	2,809,000
Wine varieties	565,900	517,000	620,000	583,000
Table varieties	502,600	620,000	592,000	600,000
Raisin varieties	1,479,100	2/1,699,000	1,645,000	1,616,000
Raisins 3/	261,950	2/ 306,000	223,000	-----
Not dried	431,300	475,000	753,000	-----
U. S.	4/3,736,160	2/3,036,400	3,044,400	2,995,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Kansas, 240.

2/ Revised.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average: 1937-46:	Condition July 1			(new crop) 1/ Indic. 1947 1948 1949	
		Average: 1946 1947 1948				
		1937-46	1947	1948		

Thousand boxes

Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	48,902	53,530	45,830	36,000	77	82	79
Mavels & Misc. 2/	18,846	19,670	18,900	12,000	76	83	77
Valencias	30,056	33,360	26,930	24,000	77	81	80
Florida, all	36,490	3/53,700	58,400	59,000	69	69	67
Early & Midseason	20,005	3/30,500	31,000	32,000	4/69	70	68
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	27,000	4/67	68	65
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	3,500	76	57	15
Early & Midseason 2/	1,931	3,150	3,100	3,600	--	57	17
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	900	--	57	13
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/780	670	72	65	75
Mavels & Misc. 2/	372	600	3/480	450	--	63	75
Valencias	423	600	300	220	--	68	74
Louisiana, all 2/	293	410	300	300	73	74	68
5 States 5/	89,727	113,840	110,510	92,470	74	76	72
Total Early & Midseason 6/	41,452	54,330	53,780	47,350	--	--	--
Total Valencias	48,275	59,510	56,730	52,120	--	--	--

TANGERINES:

Florida	3,360	3/4,700	3/4,000	4,400	60	59	53
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	93,087	118,540	114,510	103,870	--	--	--

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	23,920	3/29,000	3/33,000	30,200	61	62	63
Seedless	9,640	3/14,000	3/14,800	14,700	4/64	64	66
Other	14,280	3/15,000	3/18,200	15,500	4/58	60	61
Texas, all	17,480	3/23,300	3/23,300	12,000	68	51	12
Arizona, all	3,301	3/4,100	3/3,000	1,800	72	67	74
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,430	2,050	78	83	78
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,820	960	780	4/80	84	75
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,270	4/79	82	80
4 States 5/	47,470	59,520	61,680	46,050	65	59	45

LEMONS:

California 5/	13,806	13,800	12,870	9,100	76	76	63
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	148	170	170	200	66	78	82

July 1 forecast of 1949 crop

Fla. Limes

250

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1948, Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines- 800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -800; grapefruit, seedless -2,100; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Naval and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Novels and Miscellaneous. -68-

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Production 1/		Production 1/	
	Average : 1938-47 :	1948 Indic.	Average : 1938-47 :	1948 Indic.
Tons			Tons	
New York	2,090	3,000	2,900	17,010
Pennsylvania	1,460	900	1,800	5,580
Ohio	488	260	340	2,705
Michigan	3,180	3,800	5,000	36,200
Wisconsin	--	--	--	10,730
5 Eastern States	7,218	7,960	10,040	72,225
Montana	319	500	1,010	298
Idaho	2,214	3,430	4,050	1,583
Colorado	409	530	460	3,462
Utah	3,280	3,900	3,000	2,240
Washington	25,220	21,300	36,200	5,240
Oregon	19,770	18,500	28,400	2,245
California	27,500	23,500	38,700	--
7 Western States	78,712	71,660	115,820	14,068
12 States	85,930	79,620	123,860	86,293

State	All varieties		
	Production 1/		
	Average : 1938-47 :	1948 Indic.	1949
Tons			
New York	19,100	23,500	18,400
Pennsylvania	7,040	7,400	10,800
Ohio	3,193	2,020	2,140
Michigan	39,380	72,800	58,600
Wisconsin	10,730	25,000	8,400
5 Eastern States	79,443	130,720	98,540
Montana	617	850	1,360
Idaho	2,797	4,080	4,780
Colorado	3,871	5,530	3,340
Utah	5,520	6,400	5,100
Washington	30,460	23,100	41,400
Oregon	22,015	20,200	31,200
California	27,500	23,500	38,700
7 Western States	92,780	83,660	126,380
12 States	172,223	214,380	221,720

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Production 1/

Crop and State	Average	1946	1947	1948	Indicated
	1938-47				1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
California	202,100	306,000	169,000	219,000	183,000
Washington	19,700	27,300	28,000	20,300	27,300
Utah	5,590	5,400	4,500	7,300	7,600
3 States	227,390	338,700	201,500	246,600	217,900
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,180	6,000	4,000	3,500	5,400
California	75,900	100,000	74,000	67,000	91,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	21,810	22,400	37,000	2/ 20,800	28,000
Washington, all	25,030	29,100	23,100	19,000	28,900
Eastern Washington	16,860	19,800	19,100	17,000	20,300
Western Washington	8,170	9,300	4,000	2,000	8,600
Oregon, all	82,160	101,100	34,400	2/ 48,800	100,000
Eastern Oregon	15,730	18,100	18,900	19,700	20,900
Western Oregon	66,430	83,000	15,500	2/ 29,100	79,100
				<i>Dry basis 3/</i>	
California	201,200	214,000	200,000	182,000	173,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1946, 1947, and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1946 - Prunes, Western Oregon, 4,200; 1947 - Apricots, Washington, 1,960; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,500; 1948 - Apricots, California, 26,000; Washington, 1,940; Utah, 500; Prunes, Idaho, 700; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Oregon, 9,900; California, 7,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage (tons): Idaho, 1,000; Western Oregon, 1,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Condition July 1

Production 1/

Crop and State	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	Indicated
	1938-47			1938-47	1948	1949
	Percent				Tons	
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	83	83	84	2/ 33,030	2/ 30,300	---
Not dried				16,130	12,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	75	47	46,600	62,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	21,410	34,000	41,000
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	58,290	61,000	69,000
Oregon	---	---	---	5,990	9,100	6,500
2 States	---	---	---	64,280	70,100	75,500
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	4,786	5,300	9,400
Washington	---	---	---	782	1,140	1,280
2 States	---	---	---	5,568	6,440	10,680
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	54	42	60	2,603	3,100	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 450; Filberts, Oregon, 200; Washington, 120. 2/ Dry basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage Harvested : Average: 1938-47:	Yield per acre For : harvest:Average: 1948 1948 1948	Production Indi- cated:Average: 1948 1949 1949
	1938-47: 1948	1948 1938-47: 1949	1949 1938-47: 1949

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels				
	Maine	N.Y., L.I.	Michigan	Wisconsin	Minnesota	North Dakota			
Maine	179	193	151	292	380	400	52,758	73,340	60,400
N.Y., L.I.	60	59	52	251	320	200	15,108	18,880	10,400
N.Y., Upst.	129	85	75	123	225	185	15,450	19,125	13,875
Pennsylvania	153	105	103	128	185	150	19,275	19,425	15,450
3 Eastern	521	442	381	198.1	295.9	262.8	102,591	130,770	100,125
Michigan	183	109	111	105	150	125	19,054	16,350	13,875
Wisconsin	153	87	84	88	125	145	13,292	10,875	12,180
Minnesota	198	108	96	98	155	160	18,648	16,740	15,200
North Dakota	151	123	109	117	165	160	17,787	20,295	17,440
South Dakota	30	20	17	78	125	90	2,390	2,500	1,530
5 Central	713	447	416	101.4	149.4	144.8	71,172	66,760	60,225
Nebraska	73	53	52	142	215	195	10,329	11,395	10,140
Montana	16	15.0	14	117	160	120	1,884	2,400	1,680
Idaho	150	147	140	234	290	250	35,048	42,630	35,000
Wyoming	13.9	12.0	11.0	154	200	200	2,087	2,400	2,200
Colorado	78	78	67	198	265	250	15,506	20,670	16,750
Utah	14.9	15.1	14.5	173	195	180	2,579	2,944	2,610
Nevada	2.7	1.5	1.5	192	200	210	515	300	315
Washington	38	40	35	222	290	240	8,449	11,600	8,400
Oregon	42	41	43	227	280	250	9,569	11,480	10,750
California 1/	37	40	36	312	360	350	11,418	14,400	12,600
10 Western	465.8	442.6	414.0	208.7	271.6	242.6	97,385	120,219	100,445
TOTAL 18	1,700.1	1,331.6	1,211.0	160.8	238.6	215.4	271,147	317,749	260,795

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	7.1	4.5	4.1	160	215	200	1,120	968	820
Vermont	11.3	7.0	6.4	136	185	160	1,519	1,295	1,024
Massachusetts	19.4	16.5	14.1	155	215	195	2,997	3,548	2,750
Rhode Island	5.7	6.8	6.3	200	215	210	1,148	1,462	1,323
Connecticut	17.4	14.9	14.1	192	225	210	3,315	3,352	2,961
West Virginia	31	22	20	101	95	90	3,062	2,090	1,800
Ohio	78	41	38	113	165	150	8,600	6,765	5,700
Indiana	41	23	21	121	180	170	4,756	4,140	3,570
Illinois	28	11	9	87	103	100	2,458	1,133	900
Iowa	41	13	11	98	110	115	4,062	1,430	1,265
New Mexico	3.7	3.0	3.0	78	90	80	290	270	240
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	282.6	162.7	147.0	120.5	162.6	152.1	33,326	26,453	22,353
29 LATE STATES	1,982.7	1,494.3	1,358.0	155.4	230.3	208.5	304,473	344,202	283,148

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	61	59	47	178	231	127	10,793	13,629	5,969
Delaware	3.9	2.7	2.6	86	80	86	332	216	224
Maryland	18.9	15.0	13.3	109	131	122	2,037	1,965	1,623
Virginia	72	63	56	123	183	158	8,808	11,529	8,848
Kentucky	42	31	29	91	82	92	3,750	2,542	2,668
Missouri	35	23	20	107	136	132	3,792	3,128	2,640
Kansas	22	12	11	93	123	107	2,084	1,476	1,177
Arizona	4.0	5.3	4.3	202	330	280	914	1,749	1,204
TOTAL 8	258.6	211.0	183.2	126.7	171.7	132.9	32,509	36,234	24,353
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,241.3	1,705.3	1,541.2	152.0	223.1	199.5	336,982	380,436	307,501

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average	Harvested	For harvest	Average	1948: cated	1948: cated
	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>						
N. Car.	83	71	62	110	148	137
S. Car.	25	16	15	110	88	120
Ga.	24	16.0	16.0	67	64	74
Fla.	31.7	23.7	22.7	133	158	244
Tenn.	40	27	26	182	86	91
Ala.	48	35	33	91	104	105
Miss.	25	17	17	67	71	69
Ark.	40	26	24	82	91	75
La.	44	24	22	59	59	56
Okla.	26	14	14	69	73	67
Tex.	52	44	38	85	99	98
Calif. 1/	51	80	67	334	405	440
<u>TOTAL 12 EARLY</u>	<u>488.9</u>	<u>393.7</u>	<u>356.7</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>166.2</u>	<u>171.6</u>
<u>TOTAL U.S.</u>	<u>2,730.3</u>	<u>2,099.0</u>	<u>1,897.9</u>	<u>145.5</u>	<u>212.4</u>	<u>194.3</u>

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvest	For harvest	Average	1948: cated	1948	Indi- cated
	1948	1938-47	1948	1938-47	1948	1949
<u>Thousand acres</u>						
N. J.	16	15	16	133	170	120
Ind.	1.8	1.3	1.3	104	110	115
Ill.	3.2	2.0	2.0	87	95	100
Iowa	2.0	1.8	1.5	98	95	95
Mo.	7.8	7.0	6.5	94	105	105
Kans.	2.4	1.4	1.4	110	115	125
Del.	1.9	.8	.8	120	90	100
Md.	8.8	8.5	8.0	152	145	125
Va.	30	26	24	113	135	133
N. C.	73	49	54	106	115	115
S. C.	58	42	44	93	102	110
Ga.	93	58	65	77	85	90
Fla.	17	15	14	67	64	70
Ky.	16	12	11	84	80	85
Tenn.	38	20	21	95	100	100
Ala.	73	53	52	78	85	85
Miss.	62	43	42	88	100	96
Ark.	23	15	13	79	93	85
La.	102	77	74	84	95	100
Okla.	10	6	6	65	68	70
Tex.	61	50	55	85	65	90
Calif.	11	10	11	107	110	105
<u>U.S.</u>	<u>711.0</u>	<u>513.8</u>	<u>523.5</u>	<u>89.7</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>99.2</u>

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	Average: 1948	harvest: 1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948
	1938-47	1949				
Ohio	32	13	25	8.8	12.4	10.0
Mich.	91	52	88	8.5	8.8	8.5
Nebr.	64	42	37	12.4	11.8	14.0
Mont.	73	55	59	11.9	12.2	12.0
Idaho	67	80	63	15.2	15.4	15.0
Wyo.	39	27	28	11.8	11.5	12.5
Colo.	146	103	122	13.1	13.3	14.5
Utah	42	35	27	15.8	12.2	15.0
Calif. ^{1/}	130	172	143	16.0	16.4	17.0
Other						
States	114	115	124	11.8	12.8	11.8
U.S.	796	694	716	12.7	13.6	13.4

^{1/} Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage		Yield of cane per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	Average: 1948	harvest: 1938-47	1948	1949	1938-47	1948
	1938-47	1949				
La.	370.1	297	309	18.7	19.5	22.0
Fla.	28.7	36.6	37.4	31.2	28.9	33.0
Total	298.8	335.6	346.4	19.9	20.5	23.2

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage		
	Harvested		For
	Average	1948	harvest
	1938-47	1949	1949
<u>Thousand acres</u>			
S. C.	4	2	2
Ga.	27	20	19
Fla.	11	11	10
Ala.	23	16	14
Miss.	21	17	15
La.	51	13	10
Tex.	4	2	2
U. S.	131	81	72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 11, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1938-47	July 1		
		1947	1948	1949
Pounds				
Me.	19.0	21.5	19.8	20.0
N.H.	18.3	20.2	20.1	19.2
Vt.	19.9	21.9	21.1	21.3
Mass.	20.0	20.7	20.6	21.2
Conn.	19.8	19.4	19.2	19.0
N.Y.	23.0	25.6	24.5	24.2
N.J.	22.0	24.0	23.2	22.6
Pa.	20.8	22.8	21.8	22.1
N. Atl.	21.33	25.00	22.36	22.46
Ohio	19.4	20.9	20.9	20.9
Ind.	18.4	20.6	20.2	20.1
Ill.	18.7	20.7	19.1	20.6
Mich.	22.3	24.4	23.6	23.8
Wis.	23.2	25.1	25.0	24.5
E. N. Cent.	21.10	23.09	22.92	22.95
Minn.	20.8	22.3	21.9	23.1
Iowa	19.2	21.7	21.1	20.5
Mo.	13.9	16.2	15.6	17.2
N. Dak.	19.2	21.1	21.4	21.2
S. Dak.	16.9	17.9	18.3	17.9
Nebr.	17.9	19.7	19.1	18.9
Kans.	16.0	18.4	17.1	17.4
W. N. Cent.	17.92	19.67	19.30	19.66
Md.	17.7	20.7	18.8	19.0
Va.	14.4	16.1	17.8	16.3
W. Va.	15.0	16.0	16.3	16.2
N. C.	13.9	14.9	15.1	16.4
S. C.	11.8	12.8	12.5	12.8
Ga.	9.9	10.1	10.3	11.7
S. Atl.	13.66	14.86	15.35	15.27
Ky.	14.6	16.3	14.4	16.0
Tenn.	13.0	14.6	13.3	14.9
Ala.	9.9	10.9	10.4	11.5
Miss.	8.8	10.1	10.1	9.5
Ark.	10.5	11.3	11.8	11.1
Okla.	12.9	13.0	13.5	13.6
Tex.	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.5
S. Cent.	11.32	12.12	11.73	12.67
Mont.	20.0	19.2	21.9	20.6
Idaho	22.0	23.2	23.9	22.4
Wyo.	19.1	22.1	22.9	22.6
Colo.	18.4	19.9	19.0	22.0
Utah	19.8	22.0	23.4	21.5
Wash.	23.0	23.5	24.3	24.8
Oreg.	21.4	22.5	23.0	21.8
Calif.	21.4	21.6	22.6	22.2
West.	20.67	21.83	22.41	22.39
U.S.	17.76	19.35	19.15	19.40

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

July 11, 1949

July 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State Division:	Number of layers on hand during June	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced		Jan.-June incl.	1948	1949	
			1948	1949		1948	1949	
	Thousands	Number			Millions			
Me.	1,641	1,798	1,662	1,464	27	26	196	202
N.H.	1,526	1,606	1,656	1,452	25	23	181	173
Vt.	700	649	1,782	1,731	12	11	85	80
Mass.	3,454	3,532	1,644	1,596	57	56	411	402
R.I.	386	386	1,758	1,620	7	6	47	44
Conn.	2,124	2,140	1,542	1,566	33	34	252	263
N.Y.	11,094	10,413	1,719	1,650	191	172	1,248	1,226
N.J.	7,063	7,335	1,725	1,644	122	121	778	855
Pa.	15,669	15,078	1,680	1,596	263	241	1,756	1,732
N.Atl.	43,657	42,937	1,688	1,607	737	690	4,954	4,977
Ohio	13,220	12,699	1,692	1,710	224	217	1,493	1,459
Ind.	11,380	11,676	1,716	1,659	195	194	1,286	1,300
Ill.	15,137	14,958	1,632	1,608	247	241	1,596	1,614
Mich.	8,020	8,176	1,668	1,647	134	135	865	900
Wis.	13,834	13,078	1,692	1,662	234	237	1,418	1,395
E.N.Cent.	61,591	60,587	1,679	1,657	1,034	1,004	6,658	6,568
Minn.	20,616	20,016	1,737	1,746	358	349	2,317	2,304
Iowa	23,465	22,670	1,680	1,680	394	381	2,604	2,561
Mo.	15,215	15,572	1,695	1,704	258	265	1,681	1,690
N.Dak.	3,488	3,238	1,704	1,704	59	55	324	314
S.Dak.	6,784	6,044	1,692	1,704	115	103	686	645
Nebr.	10,304	9,484	1,623	1,698	167	161	1,115	1,030
Kans.	11,028	10,998	1,680	1,665	185	183	1,209	1,159
W.N.Cent.	90,900	88,022	1,690	1,701	1,536	1,497	9,936	9,703
Del.	738	748	1,644	1,575	12	12	76	82
Md.	2,827	2,736	1,584	1,584	46	43	292	298
Va.	6,595	6,481	1,530	1,533	101	99	675	693
W.Va.	2,734	2,699	1,674	1,656	46	45	277	298
N.C.	6,512	6,830	1,410	1,413	92	97	565	625
S.C.	2,643	2,680	1,200	1,280	32	35	195	214
Ge.	4,790	5,016	1,218	1,263	58	63	363	400
Fla.	1,778	1,730	1,350	1,356	24	25	149	153
S.Atl.	28,677	28,920	1,433	1,442	411	417	2,591	2,763
Ky.	6,657	6,410	1,554	1,602	103	103	718	754
Tenn.	6,873	6,585	1,371	1,428	94	94	614	650
Ala.	5,118	4,829	1,287	1,296	66	63	378	376
Miss.	4,495	4,815	1,197	1,155	54	56	307	342
Ark.	4,806	4,646	1,380	1,335	66	62	366	374
La.	2,805	2,742	1,170	1,194	33	33	191	203
Okla.	7,706	6,953	1,572	1,590	121	111	780	728
Tex.	18,360	18,280	1,455	1,485	267	271	1,702	1,681
S.Cent.	56,820	55,260	1,415	1,435	804	793	5,056	5,108
Mont.	1,327	1,253	1,632	1,620	22	20	135	128
Idaho	1,598	1,333	1,728	1,683	28	22	177	154
Wyo.	570	560	1,740	1,782	10	10	60	56
Colo.	2,222	2,302	1,674	1,762	37	41	246	239
N.Mex.	800	780	1,602	1,590	13	12	79	77
Ariz.	495	435	1,389	1,356	7	6	50	46
Utah	2,492	2,443	1,665	1,635	41	40	255	237
Nev.	246	247	1,680	1,635	4	4	26	23
Wash.	3,393	3,680	1,752	1,755	59	65	395	424
Oreg.	2,188	2,234	1,752	1,737	38	30	257	265
Calif.	13,324	14,778	1,656	1,656	221	245	1,472	1,506
West.	28,655	30,050	1,675	1,677	180	164	3,152	3,185
U.S.	310,300	305,776	1,612	1,604	5,002	4,905	32,350	32,374

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
Acroage, Harvested.....	39-40	Olives.....	70
Planted.....	41-43	Pasture.....	55
Alfalfa Hay.....	55	Maps.....	5-6
Almonds.....	70	Peaches.....	65
Apples.....	64	Peanuts.....	58
Apricots.....	70	Pears.....	66
Avocados.....	70	Peas (Dry).....	59
Barley.....	50	Plums & Prunes.....	70
Beans (Dry).....	59	Popcorn.....	61
Cherries.....	69	Potatoes.....	71-72
Citrus Fruits.....	68	Rice.....	51
Clover & Timothy Hay.....	54	Rye.....	51
Comments.....	4-38b	Sorghums.....	52
Corn (All).....	46	Sorgo Sirup.....	60
Cowpeas.....	57	Soybeans.....	57
Egg Production.....	75	Stocks (Grain).....	47-48
Figs.....	70	Sugar Beets.....	73
Filberts.....	70	Sugarcane Sirup.....	73
Flax Fiber.....	18	Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed...	73
Flaxseed.....	60	Sweetpotatoes.....	72
Grapes.....	67	Tobacco by States.....	61
Hay (All).....	53	by Types.....	62-63
Hemp.....	18	U. S. Summary.....	1-3
Hops.....	52	Walnuts.....	70
Lespedeza Hay.....	56	Wheat, Spring.....	45
Milk Production.....	74	Winter.....	44
Mung Beans.....	57	Durum.....	45
Oats.....	49	Wheat by Classes.....	45
		Wild Hay.....	56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RAE-CP - 7/11/49 - 6300
Permit No. 1001

